ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,984—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1893.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th Feb.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

22nd February	8th March	19th April
	22nd ,,	3rd May
	5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA,
9th March, 6th April, and 4th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
F Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,833	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	509	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 15, 1893.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
LYCIA	3139	McNay	26th Feb. for Liverpool.

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,558 tons, on the 26th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S S "ALDGATE," 3,200 Tons, CAPTAIN CHESSHIRE, WILL SAIL on or about the 23rd February for ANTWERP direct.
Has good accommodation for Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th ,,
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
DINNER SERVICES.
CHAMBER SERVICES.
TOILET SETS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.
HARLEQUIN AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.
DOULTON ART WARE.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!
VALVOLINE
THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia	TEHERAN.
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 482, High Holborn, LONDON.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES—
FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.

		Rs.	a.
GIBRALTAR	Per Doz.	18	0
PALE DINNER	,,	22	8
DRY FINO	,,	24	0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26	0
MANZANILLA	,,	30	0
AMOROSO	,,	30	0
AMONTILLADO	,,	36	0
MARSALA	,,	17	8
MADEIRA	,,	32	0

PORTS—

		Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine,	Per Doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour ...	,,	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid). A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids	,,	34 0	18 0
TENT for Sacramental use, an unfermented Wine	,,	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic	,,	23 0	...

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange, the above Prices will be charged 10 Per Cent. extra.

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA:— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS
FOR THE SEASON.
A Large Selection just to hand.
WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW ZEPHYRS.
All the Latest Novelties.
NEW PRINTS.
At wonderfully low prices.
FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.
Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.
NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.
NEW PONJEES.
Self-colors and printed designs.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S
"LOBGESANG"
(HYMN OF PRAISE)
Will be given by the above Society at
THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23RD,
AT 9-15 P. M.

About 100 Performers with Orchestra and Organ.

Seats can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

IN AID OF THE
BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE
HOME FOR NURSES
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
T. E. LORD and LADY HARRIS,
WILL PERFORM IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST.
The well-known Talismanic Opera of
"SANGEEN BAKAVLI,"
Followed by the Parsee Social Farce,
"GUSTAD GAMAT."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 12 As., 8 As., and 4 As.
Box Plan at the Novelty Theatre from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.

THE S.S. "ARROYO" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO' and LONDON via KARACHI, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Packages containing turpentine, &c., if not taken delivery of at once, will be discharged at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARKE will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 20th February, 1893.

POPULAR
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND
GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.

Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of KHATREE MADHOWJI RAMJI of Bombay Hindu, carrying on business at Chuckla, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name or style of KHATREE MADHOWJI, RAMJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of MORARJI KANJI, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor MORARJI KANJI, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Khatree Madhowji Ramji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Twentieth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office: Fort, Bombay, this 20th Day of February, 1893.

"INDIA AIR PURIFIER"

Is in the form of a handsome Tablet intended to be hung near the ceiling, for destroying foul air that ascends. Is a perfect deodorizer and a safeguard against infectious Diseases. Re. 1.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay
Opposite Sirdar's Buildings.

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

THE MEDICINE FOR INDIA!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the only Remedy which can keep the Alimentary Canal in Health, without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL has not only a Tonic Purgative action, but taken as directed it gives a Tonic to the Stomach and Liver in eliminating Bile, acts as a tonic to the muscles of the Intestinal Canal, and throws out Urinary Poisons.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL'S constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates—RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, and STONE in the BLADDER.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—After a good dinner and excess in drinking a full dose of these drops if taken before going to bed will remove, by cleaning the Bowels, all the bad effects and make you fit for work next morning.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack of the ordinary and periodic Malarial Fevers, Cold, and Chill.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the best Remedy that can be strongly recommended in all painful and annoying Female disorders, and by its use the most painful and exhausting Disease, Piles, is prevented.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—To correct the Liver is in the tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than Fothergill's Madonal?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Who is not Suffering more or less from Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Heartburn? And what is more suitable, safe, and sure Remedy than Fothergill's Madonal?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL promotes the secretion of the Stomach by giving tone to its Coat, assists Digestion, and by causing free Secretions keeps the organs working and preserves the system in normal health.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

23, Hummum Street } MADON, SONS & Co., } Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

Under the Distinguished Patronage & Immediate Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY HARRIS
Will take place on THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, at 9-30 P.M.
AT READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.

All Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
AT THE SECRETARIAT
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, REDUCED to 8 As. Children 4 As.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PARDAH LADIES.
FROM 12 NOON TO 4-30 P.M.

HAMBURG-CALCUTTA LINE.

THE S. S. "BANDA" has ARRIVED from HAMBURG and ANTWERP with a GENERAL CARGO, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery the Goods will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's sailing or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1893. Agents.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE:—
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENT.	FITTINGS.
23 by 17 by 16"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
24 by 18 by 18"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
26 by 20 by 20"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
28 by 22 by 21"	1 Drawer and 1 Shelf.
31 by 24 by 22"	2 Drawers and 1 Shelf.
*33 by 29 by 23"	2 Drawers 1 Partition and 1 Shelf.
*38 by 26 by 23"	2 Drawers and 2 Shelves.
*42 by 36 by 24"	2 Drawers, 2 Partitions, and 2 Shelves.
*54 by 28 by 25"	2 Drawers, 1 Partition and 2 Shelves.

Those marked thus * are fitted with
TWO SEPARATE LOCKS.
(Illustrated Price List free by Post.)

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIA, by Peter and Son. One English-built Brougham by Hill and Son. A Pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 14-3, well matched, fast, and in good condition. A set of English brass-mounted double harness in good order. Apply to

R. S. CAMPBELL,
Care of
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALE NOTICE.
STORES AND WINES.

COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m. and continuing daily.

THE GODOWN STOCK
OF THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
AT
KALLIAN STREET, FRERE ROAD,
FACING ENTRANCE TO PRINCE'S DOCK.
(TRAM TO DOOR.)

CONDITIONS:—
STORES SOLD IN DOZENS,
WINES AND SPIRITS IN HALF DOZENS.

All for cash only and Buyers to arrange their own delivery at the time of purchase.

Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers &c.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
KALLIAN STREET, PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY
25 PER CENT. LESS CATALOGUE PRICE.

Goods can be delivered to Servants from the Hill on Payment.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT 4-30 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1893, MESSRS. PINTO and Co. are instructed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the Bungalow with outhouses standing on land, admeasuring 14,000 square yards or thereabouts, the property of Mr. J. H. SIMONS, situate in the Taluka Limits, Igatpuri Talooka, Nasik District, bounded as follows:—On the East by the Road leading to the Constitution Hill, on the West by the house and vacant ground of Bonnubee Muradkhan, on the North by the Road leading to W. Osborne's Bungalow, and on the South by a Municipal Nullah.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease or otherwise, are required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. The Bungalow is situated in the centre of the town and has a commanding site within a easy distance to the Railway Station and Workshops.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

PINTO AND Co.,
Auctioneers, Agra Road, Igatpuri.
Igatpuri, 6th February, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c. on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of cast iron scrap and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE CHAWL OF MR. DAMODER TAPIDAS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Chawl, and the curbstone forming the front boundary wall of the ground lately purchased by the Municipality, situated on the line of the New Connaught Road, now under construction, on the north side of the Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 21, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION sale of 2 very valuable properties situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and are known as Bhawoo Russul's Property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Datubhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 1888.

Lot No. I.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses, which are known as Bhawoo Russool's property, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of the late Vishvanath Ithojee, on the west by the said Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and on the north by the property of the late Mugajee Babajee Purabhoo.

Lot No. II.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joobani, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbajee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Attorneys for the vendor or the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 21, 1893. Auctioneer.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy imported for the first time in India,

At Rs. 120-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes),
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street),
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HARRINGTON'S
INCINERATOR AND REFUSE BOILER FURNACE.

MR. B. R. HARRINGTON is prepared to undertake the ERECTION of INCINERATORS to burn NIGHT-SOIL and TOWN REFUSE of one, two or more Furnaces, in Towns and Stations.

To set up Boilers over Refuse Furnaces capable of performing any required duty, simply with refuse as fuel, and to sink deep wells, and fix up Pumping Engines and Machinery, or lay Water Pipes, &c.

For further particulars, address:

B. R. HARRINGTON,
1, Wood Street, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Major G. F. W. MACMAHON, 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, are requested to forward them to the President of the Committee of Adjustment on the Estate of the late Major G. F. W. MacMahon, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Mhow, within a month of this date after which no claims will be attended to.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY proposes to hold his FOURTH VISITATION, in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, on TUESDAY, the 28th Day of February, 1893, at 4 P.M. There will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7-15 A.M. the same day.

F. Y. SMITH,
Registrar of the Diocese.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 20th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The conditions fo the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT use of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations:—

1ST PRIZE 750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—500 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).

2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below:—

PRESIDENT:—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.

MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.

An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.

The President to have the casting vote.

The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final, and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.

Any premium to be paid in India if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.

3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.

4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.

As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.

It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.

For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.

5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.

6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.

Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.

7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

No designs or models reaching Calcuta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for	3 Months.
3½	" "	4 "
4	" "	6 "
4½	" "	8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,625
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15¼
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	303
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	61
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	67
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c. guar.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Share	...	£18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	80	1,400
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	840
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,090
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	645
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	605
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,500
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	143½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,015
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	61

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855x 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	1,325xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	600
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., A Penny Reading, 9 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
5th Bombay L. I. Band, Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Bombay V. R. Band, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Marine Battalion Band, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—St. Giles (s), and Indra (s), from Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—R. I. M. S. Lawrence, for Bushire ; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

Dance at the Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 27th instant.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Imperatrix, Ancona, and Amana entered, and the s. s. Arab left the dock on Sunday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s. s. Niobe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

Back Bay Bath Company.—The annual meeting of the Back Bay Bath Company, Limited, which was to be held yesterday, has been postponed to a future date.

Mahomedan Fair.—The annual Emam Hoosein Fair, which was held yesterday, in front of the Khojah Jamat Khana, Chinch Bunder, will be continued to-day also.

Found dead.—The dead body of a prematurely born male child was found at Hornby Road, on Sunday morning. It was taken to the Coroner, who made an order for its burial.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10-30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the East African ports up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

High Court.—We learn that Mr. William Stewart Shaw, head clerk to the Prothonotary, has been appointed head clerk and cashier to the Registrar, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Banda entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Arrayo on Sunday, and the s. s. Bendy yesterday ; the s. s. Kinlock left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Drachenfels and H. M. Pollock on Sunday.

Arrival.—Sidee Ahmed, Nawab of Junjeera, and two followers arrived by the ferry steamer Godavri, from Dharamtor, on Sunday, and landed at the Carnac Bunder. The Nawab drove to Malabar Hill, where he is to live during his stay in Bombay.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Australian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste P. and O. on the 22nd February, 1893, at 11 a.m.

A Student robbed.—Narayen Dhondoo, residing at Coombarwada, reported to the police that his son, aged seven years, while going to school and passing along Doorgadevi, was accosted by a stranger, enticed away, and was robbed of ornaments of the value of Rs. 23.

The Madras Fine Arts Exhibition.—Lord Colin Campbell, the honorary secretary of the Bombay Fine Arts Society, has received a telegram from the secretary of the Fine Arts Society, Madras, saying "Exhibition (opening) postponed till 1st March, and exhibits must reach by 27th instant."

A Charge of Assault.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ahirally, an Arab, was charged before Mr. W. Webb with causing hurt to Mahomed Sadi, by means of a heavy stone. The accused asked the complainant for a *biddee* on Sunday last, but as he had none to give, the accused lost his temper and picking up a large stone, assaulted the complainant on the head, causing three nasty wounds. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

A Gang of Gamblers.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and four other Parsees, before Mr. W. Webb, with gambling in a common-gaming house, at Dhobi Talao, on Sunday last. The accused were arrested in the act of gambling by the Inspector, under a warrant. The whole of the accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

Herr Carl Walther.—A Natal paper says of the talented violinist who is now in our midst : "And now what can we say about Herr Walther and that marvellous instrument of his, which seems instinct with the soul of its possessor. To breathe when he breathes, and to reflect, beneath his masterly touch—all the conflicting emotions of love and hatred, joy and sorrow, hope and despondency, that the theme of the moment is supposed to convey ? In power and brilliancy of execution, he will not easily be surpassed."

Fatal Accident.—Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Balloo Dhondoo, aged forty years. The deceased was a mill-hand, working at the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill. On the 6th instant, while he was at work, removing waste cotton from a cotton cleaning machine, his fore-arm and hand were crushed by the roller of the machine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Theft in a Dispensary.—Dr. J. B. DeQuadros, keeping his dispensary on Pydhowni Road, reported to the police that his compounder, J. Rodrigues, locked the place, at 8 o'clock, on the night of the 16th instant, and next morning about 8 o'clock, when he went to open the place, found the lock of the door on the ground. On entering he missed a wooden case, containing a microscope, valued at Rs. 120. A drawer of a table in the dispensary had been forced open and a currency note for Rs. 10 and six rupees in cash were abstracted.

The Music at the Bombay Art Society.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

Overture	Eliza E, Claudio	Mercadante.
Mazurka	Souvenir de Sperzia	A. Correggio.
Ballad	Phillis is my only Joy	Hobbs.
Valse	Arant Le Bal	Coote.
Selection	Doris	A. Cellier.
Galop	Champagni	A. Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
Overture	Macbeth	J. L. Hotten.
Selection	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz.
Song	Love's old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Selection	The Maid Marian	Kappey.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Band Stand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Band Stand, at 6 p.m., to-day :

March	The Wanderer	O. Stella.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Violettes	Waldteufel.
Blue Violet	Caprice	Eilenberg.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Galop	Hermit's Bells	Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft of an Over-coat.—Mr. H. Jones, Engineer, Bombay Gas Company, reported to the police the loss of a blue over-coat, valued at Rs. 30. In the pockets of the coat there were a leather cheroot-case, one pocket handkerchief, and a match-box. The over-coat was placed in the bottom of his dog-cart, and it was last seen by him at the Pydhownee reservoir, where he got down to examine a gas lamp. After going to the Prince's Dock, the coachman wanted to take the covering from inside the cart to cover the horse, when he missed the coat. It appears that the coachman led the horse all along the route between Pydhownee and the front gate of the dock.

A Dishonest Servant.—Jamnadass Kalidass, a servant in the employ of Mahadeo Brijmohan, a cloth-merchant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, with criminal breac of trust and criminal misappropriation in respec of Rs. 300 belonging to his master. The complaina sent the accused to collect some outstandings du to him, on Saturday last. The accused collected Rs. 300 from different customers, and went on a spree w ith some of his companions, spending a portion of the money in eating and drinking. He then drove ab out the town, went to a native theatre, and thence proceeded to the house of a low woman and hande d over to her the remaining sum of money. The ac cused first said that he dropped the money on the ro ad, but subsequently admitted that he had misappropriated it to his own use. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Fire at Ripon Road.—Yesterday evening a fire broke out in a stable, situated at Mandanpura, belonging to Dalichand Cokajee, a Marwaree. On the fire being discovered an alarm was immediately raised and in a short time the engines from various fire-brigade stations arrived on the scene. Two steamers were brought into operation and the fire was extinguished in about an hour-and-a-half. There were a large number of buffaloes in the stable, thirteen of them being severely burnt and one burnt to death. The damage done to the buffalo-owners is more than Rs. 1,500 and to the owner of the stable Rs. 3,000 in consequence of the stable being completely destroyed. The police also rendered valuable assistance in putting out the fire, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained.

A Schoolboy's Daily Companion.—Mr. Ardeshir Nasarwanjee Mehta, an assistant teacher in the Proprietary School, has compiled a little book for the use of schools and the general reader. It is published under the patronage of the trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund, and is a compilation of upwards of a thousand picked idiomatic English sentences translated into Guzerati, together with about five hundred proverbs in both languages. These proverbs and sayings are in general use and their translations are not literal, but free and appropriate. For instance, "In a calm sea every man is a pilot," is rendered into Guzerati by quoting "A low fruit tree is shaken by everyone." Again, "The sleeping fox catches no poultry," is translated into Guzerati—"Can a sleeping cat catch a rat?" On the whole, this little brochure will prove interesting to the young as well as to the old.

Pick-Pocket at Chimna Butcher Street.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed Hair Mahomed and Chottoo *alias* Sumar, before Mr. W. Webb charging the first accused with stealing Rs. 2-6 from the pocket of Aschla Akoo, and the second accused with aiding and abetting the first in the commission of the offence. On Saturday night last, at 9 o'clock, the complainant was passing along the Chimna Butcher Street when the first accused picket his pocket. The complainant feeling a jerk to his pocket, turned round, and saw the first accused handing over the purse to the second accused. They both took to their heels, but were followed by the complainant and several passers-by, who caught the accused and made them over to the police. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted them on the evidence and sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Scottish Orphanage Treat.—The treat to the children of the Scottish Orphanage at "The Dell," on Saturday, was a great success. The children assembled soon after 4 o'clock, and they all sat down to tea provided for them on the tennis-court. The grounds were decorated with Japanese lanterns and flags, prominent being the Scottish standard. Lady Harris unfortunately, through a slight indisposition, was not present, and had written to Mrs. Gostling, expressing her regret that in consequence she was unable to keep her promise. A large number of friends of the Orphanage were present, many of whom contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by taking a part in the games; and the M. C.s, who were conspicuous by their blue rosettes, have to be congratulated on their energy and skill in keeping up the interest of the afternoon by games, races, &c. Skilful musicians were engaged who "discoursed sweet music" during the afternoon. Many lady-friends sent cakes, and a fund was raised by a few gentlemen, which provided for the prizes which each child received for winning in either game or race. The duty of the prize-giving devolved upon Mrs. Gostling, who hoped to be able to give the children another treat next year. The proceedings were closed by a very appropriate speech by the Rev. Mr. Greig.

Agent to the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund Committee.—Telegraphic intelligence has been received in Bombay, announcing the death on Saturday last, of Mr. Kaikhusro Terundaz Khorsund, agent of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund Committee, in the city of Kerman, in Persia. The deceased gentleman was a Graduate of the Bombay University, having obtained his B.A. Degree a few years ago. He was only thirty-two years of age, and after a stay of upward of two years in Persia, as the agent of the committee, he came down to Bombay a short time ago to lay an account of his administration before the trustees who, after minutely scrutinizing it, expressed themselves highly satisfied with it, and presented him with a dress of honour. After the death of Mr. Maneckji Limji Hantaria, the late agent, Mr. Kaikhusro collected Rs. 20,000 in Persia, and remitted it to Bombay to be added to the Fund. During his stay in Persia he inspected the Zoroastrian schools and used every effort to increase their usefulness. He had considerable influence with the court of Persia, which bestowed on him the title of Khan in recognition of his learning and general usefulness.

Theft of Sarees.—Yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Saunders charged Visram Baloo, a Hindoo, with stealing silk sarees, worth Rs. 90, belonging to three different complainants. It appeared that Hormusji Naoroji, a fiddler, living at Vanka Mollah, Churniwadi, reported, on the 18th ultimo, the theft of two silk sarees, from his house, valued at Rs. 20 each. On Friday last, he saw a hawker selling silk sarees, which the hawker offered him for Rs. 5-8-0 each. He recognised them as his own, and informed the police. On inquiry the police found out that the hawker had bought the sarees from a Marwaree, named Dhunji Poormal, keeping his shop at Churniwadi. The Marwaree produced before the police several silk sarees, metal watches, and time-pieces, worth Rs. 300, saying that they were pledged with him by the accused, and that he was in the habit of receiving such goods from the accused since the last two years. The two other Parsees subsequently came forward, and claimed the other sarees as their own, which they said were stolen from their premises. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced him to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Dhunjee Poormal, Marwaree, was next charged with receiving, retaining, and disposing of the stolen property. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Munshi, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Purshotam Khoosal and Bhagwan Goolabray, before Mr. W. Webb, with the theft of a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,549-8, the property of Waljee Morarjee. The accused were further charged with travelling from Anand to Bombay without a ticket, and thereby defrauding the railway company. The complainant got into a railway carriage at Wadhwan. The two accused entered the same compartment, in which the complainant was sitting at Anand. When the train arrived at Surat, the complainant found his box safe. He then fell asleep, and when the train reached Daman, he awoke, and found his box missing. One of the accused had also disappeared. The complainant reported the matter to the railway authorities, and the second accused, Bhagwan Goolabray, was taken into custody. The other accused, Purshotam Khoosal, had got out from the compartment with the box, and entered another carriage. When the train arrived at Colaba, on Sunday morning, Purshotam was arrested by Constable Munshi, and the stolen box containing the jewellery was found in the possession of the accused. The Constable asked for a postponement of the case in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter. He said that several thefts had been perpetrated in railway trains, and it was desirable to make further enquiries. The Magistrate, thereupon, remanded the case against the second accused for a week. The first accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The second charge laid against both the accused of travelling without a ticket, was then heard. Both the accused pleaded guilty. They had only platform tickets for Anand station. They were fined Rs. 10 each.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending February 11, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Mil Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
assengers, Parcels, &c.	38,905	40,513	..	1,608	24,294	...
Goods	58,400	66,816	...	8,416	..	35,780
Other earnings	5,933	4,401	1,532	...	1,513	..
Weekly total	1,03,238	1,11,730	..	8,492	...	..
Aggregate	6,39,791	6,49,759	..	...	..	9,968

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

MERWANJI DADABHOY KHAJOORIA vs. JOHN ALEXANDER MURRAY.

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendant, with interest, the sum of Rs. 1,500, deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant as a security for the faithful performance of his duty as the Superintendent of the Jhansi Branch of the Victoria Natural History Institute. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Dinshah Daver, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Warden, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was that, by an agreement, dated the 23rd July, 1892, the defendant engaged the services of the plaintiff as Superintendent of the Jhansi Branch of the Victoria Natural History Institute on a salary of Rs. 120 per month. One of the terms of the agreement being that the plaintiff should deposit with defendant the sum of Rs. 1,500 as security for the faithful performance of his duties. After the agreement was executed the plaintiff learnt that the representations about the Institute made by the defendant were false, and the plaintiff's salary fell in arrears. The plaintiff, therefore, demanded the return of the deposit money with interest, cancellation of the agreement, settlement of his salary, and general account with the defendant. On the 21st of January last, the plaintiff accompanied by Mr. Byrne, his solicitor, saw the defendant, at Ripon Road, Bombay, and it was there and then agreed between the parties that the agreement should be cancelled, the plaintiff's account should be settled, and the defendant should pay to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, as the plaintiff's attorneys, the deposit-money with interest and balance of his account immediately on the settlement of the plaintiff's account, and the handing over of the plaintiff's charge at the Jhansi and Agra branches. This agreement was reduced in writing. On the 25th January, 1893, the plaintiff settled his accounts with the defendant, and signed the same, showing Rs. 230-1-7 as due to the plaintiff by the defendant, whereof he advanced Rs. 90 to the plaintiff for the expenses to return to Jhansi and Agra to hand over the stock. On the plaintiff's return to Jhansi and Agra, he handed over the stock to one M. C. Miles, the secretary of the supposed institute who telegraphed to defendant and gave a certificate to the plaintiff that the stock was handed over. The plaintiff finding that the defendant was not acting up to arrangement, came to Bombay, and personally as well as accompanied by his solicitor Mr. Byrne demanded the money due by the defendant to him, but the defendant had not paid the same. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed the sum of Rs. 1,729-6-5, being the amount due to him.

On Saturday last his Honour, on reading the affidavit of the plaintiff, ordered a short-date summons returnable yesterday. Plaintiff in his affidavit had stated that the defendant had falsely represented certain things about the Institute to several other persons, and thereby had induced them to deposit various sums of money as security for their serving honestly. The fraudulent intention of the defendant was made known, and similar suits were to be filed against him.

When the suit was called on for hearing yesterday Mr. Daver applied for a short postponement on the ground that he had no time to receive instructions and read the plaint and the affidavit so recently filed by the plaintiff.

Mr. Byrne strongly opposed the application, remarking that besides his client several other persons had become victims of the defendant's fraudulent practices. The defendant only required time to enable him to make away with what money he had received by his false and untrue representations. If the amount claimed by the plaintiff was deposited in court the plaintiff had no objection to the application being granted.

His Honour refused to grant the application, and the case was proceeded with.

The following issues were raised by Mr. Daver for the defence :—Under the agreement whether the said suit was premature, and whether there was no consideration for the cancellation of the agreement?

Mr. Byrne put in a letter which was addressed to the plaintiff by Mr. Miles, and a promissory note passed by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Daver thereupon submitted to a decree being passed for the plaintiff.

The judge passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1729-6-5.

Mr. Byrne applied for an immediate execution of the decree.

His Honour remarked he would stay execution for a day, and ordered the defendant to pay the amount of the decree by to-day, Tuesday, in default his Honour ordered execution to be issued on Wednesday.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

Our Jubbulpore correspondent, writing on the 17th instant, says:—The station was cast into a gloom yesterday on hearing of the untimely death of Mr. Lewis Gordon, Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, from a mauling by a tiger the day before. Dr. Franklin, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Chatterjee, Assistant Surgeon, on receiving a telegram immediately proceeded to render medical aid, but before they arrived, Mr. Gordon succumbed on his way into Mandla. Much sympathy is felt for the deceased's family.

Particulars have just reached me as to the fate of Mr. Gordon. It appears a man-eating tiger seized a servant, and to rescue him, Mr. Gordon placed two cartridges in his coat pocket, and boldly went up to within a few feet of the brute, raised his rifle, pulled the triggers, but only a "click," from each ; he had forgotten that both barrels were unloaded. The tiger left the native and seized poor Gordon. The sad accident, it appears, was telegraphed to the Commissioner by Mr. Leventhorpe who is on his inspection. The late Mr. Gordon was a keen sportsman and a good shot. No doubt, seeing his servant in the jaws of death, he lost his presence of mind, and forgot his rifle was unloaded. The Central Provinces has been very unfortunate, as within nine months two officials succumbed from mauling of tigers. On 28th May last Dr. Deare, Civil Surgeon, Damoh, lost his life.

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., returned to this station by the G. I. P. R. mixed train last Wednesday evening. Sir Anthony remains here for a few days and then goes on to Mandla; after his return the water rate question will be settled. Mr. Lindsay Neill, I. C. S., the popular Commissioner of this Division, leaves this station to-morrow night, on a year's furlough, his departure is much regretted by all. He was asked to sit for his photograph but he declined the honour. Mr. F. Venning, I. C. S., will be his *locum tenens*.

Notwithstanding the Lenten season, gaieties are the order of the day, in the shape of dances and theatricals. Major Fergusson, Scottish Rifles, the author has produced the grand Shakespearean revival Merchant of Venice free from all Lyceum innovations, which is to be enacted by the amateurs of the station next Monday and Tuesday. The weather is beginning to change. Last week we had frost. The thermometer now varies from 56° to 71° in the shade.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Tues. 21.—Bombay University Convocation.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Cooria.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
B. V. Rifle Association, Cooria.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Cooria.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Cooria.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
B. V. Rifle Association, Cooria.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
B. V. Rifle Association, Cooria.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Annual Prize-giving of the Scottish High Schools, in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Second Criminal Sessions.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On last Wednesday evening a rather alarming scene took place in St. James's Church (English) at Delhi. Late in the afternoon a European, named Hoyle, sallied forth from his abode armed with his Martini-Henri rifle, bayonet in scabbard, and a few rounds of ball ammunition. After traversing several thoroughfares and grossly insulting many whom he met, he entered the church just after the service for the evening (Ash-Wednesday) had begun. A few moments later he began disturbing the congregation, and drew his bayonet to the consternation of every-one assembled. With some difficulty he was disarmed and removed, and upon passing outside, the European sergeant of police took him in charge. On arriving at the police station, three rounds of ball ammunition were found in his possession. From his remarks about "defending himself against every-one" it is supposed that the man has become insane.

Surgeon-Major Dalzell, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, reports that the water-supply of the large towns in Burma is far from satisfactory. Rangoon is supplied with unfiltered lake water, Prome with unfiltered river water, and many other towns draw their supplies from tanks which are open to contamination from every quarter. Street conservancy is fairly well carried out, but in most of the Municipal Towns in Lower Burma the drainage is very defective.

The date of the Viceroy's departure from Calcutta has not yet been fixed for certain. His Excellency may not improbably pay a visit to the Rewa State on his way up-country to Simla, where he will probably arrive during the last week in April.

The Punjab Government are, it is understood, pressing upon the Government of India the necessity for the construction of the Wazirabad-Multan Railway, a line which will pass through the tracts lately redeemed from the desert by irrigation.

As the Seaforth Highlanders have now left Rawalpindi for Ferozepore, the Devonshire Regiment, who have been detained at Mian Mir since January, will be railed on the 25th instant direct to Pindi, their station according to the reliefs.

The following official communique has been issued in Calcutta : "His Excellency has received a telegram from the Secretary of State to the effect that Her Majesty's Government have approved of the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and supported by the Government of India, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the jury question. The composition of the Commission will shortly be announced." Under this settlement, observes a contemporary, we may reckon that the great Calcutta conflict terminates in a drawn battle, somewhat in favour of the Government. The vital point which its assailants at one time hoped to carry, and the winning of which would have made the whole Government position untenable, the repeal, namely, of the Notification, they have lost : and this being the case it does not make much difference whether a Commission sits or whether it does not. Seldom will such a ponderous piece of machinery have been put to work to crack so small a nut : and we should think that it would be difficult for the members themselves to take an interest in their task of going over a thrice threshed-out subject which they will feel conscious of performing merely as a political conventionality. Meanwhile there are signs that the incident and its developments have conveyed some lessons of wisdom to the Secretary of State, and we may hope also that their teaching will prove not to have been wholly lost on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The following gentlemen among others were on Jan. 26 called to the Bar :—Inner Temple : Charles Harold Cort Livesey, M. A., Cambridge, and M Sc, Victoria ; Roda Mull Quanugoe ; Alexander Pandia Ralli, M. A., Oxford ; Ardeshir Dunjibhoy Patel, B.A., Bombay ; Ali Ahmed Hussanally.—Middle Temple—Jacob Abraham Jeremy de Villiers, B. A., University, Cape of Good Hope, Inns of Court Studentship in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, 100 guineas ; Dady Hormusji Dadabhoy ; Gurdas Ram Sawhuy : William Alexander Newton Battenburgh, Madras University ; Sachchidanada Sinha ; Hirondo Tomidzu, Imperial University, Japan, Hogakushi ; Purnanand Mahanand Bhatt, (F.R. C., I. F. I. Inst. ; John Asirvadum David, Madras University—Gray's Inn : Tranquebar Streennivas, University of Madras ; Moti Lal Kaistha.

Sir Alfred Lyall's contribution to the University Extension Manuals is a most able and valuable summary-history of "The Rise of British Dominion in the East." Sir Alfred treats his subject from both a commercial and a political standpoint, and the reader cannot fail to receive, from a perusal of the volume, a striking impression of the civilising mission of the Briton in the East. He shows what are the causes which brought England to ascendency in India, and affirms that the only important ground in Asia recovered for centuries by civilisation has been won in India by his own countrymen.

M. Emile Zola lately defended the interviewer, and now by irony of fate he has himself fallen a victim in a peculiarly painful sense of the world to an enterprising individual who combined pocket picking with his journalistic duties. The individual called on the pretence of inteviewing him on behalf of the well-known journal *Eclair*. The *soi-disant* interviewer was asked to wait in the drawing-room for a few moments, while M. Zola was preparing to receive him. He took advantage of this to annex a few bibelots, including a small silver clock, worth £24. When M. Zola entered the room he asked him a few questions concerning his future works, and then withdrew. Shortly afterwards the theft was discovered, and a complaint was lodged with the police authorities.

The Chinese Envoy, Haue Ching Cheng, left Berlin on January 27 for St. Petersburg, where he is also accredited, to continue the negotiations with Russia concerning the dispute about Central Asia. During his absence the business of the Legation is in the hands of the Secretary, Pang Hung.

The United States Senate on January 31, by forty votes to twenty-nine, passed the Anti-Option Bill, which has been piloted through the House by Senator Washburn, and which aims at the prohibition of all dealings in futures as regards cotton, wheat, and other commodities in the American markets.

The official trials of the pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius have, says a New York telegram, begun at Port Royal. The testing officers are pleased with the results so far, but have not expressed any official opinion. Those interesting in the vessel claim that the trial demonstrated facts which will revolutionise naval warfare.

The Lucania, the second of the giant vessels built by the Fairfield Company to the order of the Cunard Line, was successfully launched at Govan the day before the mail left. The new vessel is 620 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, 53 feet in depth, with a gross tonnage of 12,500 tons, and will be fitted with two sets of engines, each of 15,000 horse-power. With the exception of her sister ship, the Campania, the new vessel is the largest afloat. The naming ceremony was performed by the Countess of Eglinton. One hundred thousand people witnessed the launch

The sensation caused at Fillis' Circus in Melbourne the other night by the attack made by the lions upon the tamer was officially reported to the Chief Commissioner of Police by one of the constables on duty at the place, who attributed the unusual ferocity of the beasts to want of exercise. Mr. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner, was of opinion that the incident is not of sufficient moment to warrant the interference of the authorities, and he pointed out that in any event the question is one for the Chief Secretary to decide. When the Fillis' troupe was performing in Sydney the lion-taming portion of the programme was prohibited for a time by the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, but after that gentleman had personally witnessed the exhibition he decided that there was no need for official interference, and withdrew his veto. It is not probable that the Melbourne authorities will interfere to prevent the continuance of this part of the show. Next evening the beasts were very docile, and were put through their performance without any trouble or exciting incident.

Sir West Ridgeway, Special British Envoy to Morocco, accompanied by Mr. White, Consul-General, arrived at Tangier on January 3, on board her Majesty's ship Phaeton, and landed under a salute of fifteen guns from the Phaeton and seventeen from the shore. He was received on the quay by the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, other officials, and the Foreign Legations.

The Post Office authorities have made arrangements for accelerating the delivery of American mails in the United Kingdom by having them landed at Queenstown and conveyed by special train and steamer to Scotland and England.

Riaz Pasha, the new Egyptian Premier, is at heart, according to a writer in the *National Observer*, just as great an Anglophobist as Fakhri—if not greater—but he is a more skilful dissimulator. Also he has the advantage of being the possessor of an overweening belief in himself, with a tenacity of purpose which, in alliance with the other thing, has caused his success in life in spite of his being entirely destitute of talent. Ahmed Mazloum Pasha, who has been given a portfolio, is a young Mohammedan of commanding presence and polished manners ; but, save that in him the veneer imparted by his French up-bringing conceals the fanaticism of the old-world followers of the Prophet, he is neither remarkable nor distinguished. After acting as a judge for some time, he was made Governor of the Suez Canal, and then Grand Master of the Ceremonies. Boutros Ghali Pasha is a remarkably astute specimen of the Coptic race, and may be trusted to run with the fox and hunt with the hounds as well as anybody in Egypt. Tigrane Pasha, Nubar's son-in-law, is the only member of the Ministry worthy to be called a statesman, and should have been the new Premier, if it be really true that Mustapha Fehmy Pasha wished to be relieved from the duties.

Now that it has been shown that electric energy can be transmitted over a distance of fifteen miles with a loss of only some four per cent., why should dwellers in the country be denied the advantages of the electric light ? Earl Russell and Mr. Thwaite, who treat of this subject jointly in an article in "The National Review," propose that the owners of country houses should combine for the purpose of establishing at some fixed place (say near to a railway station) a station at which to generate the force. A skilled working electrician should be engaged to supervise the generating plant and that involved in the utilisation of the energy. Each house could be connected with the generating station, which would become a "telephonic exchange." At the central station a steam-engine, or a fuel-gas-engine, would drive two alternating dynamo machines. The electro-motive force developed at a low pressure would be transformed into one of greater pressure, and suitable for the distance to be traversed between the station and the houses. The pressure of the current would be reduced at each house to the measure appropriate to the character of the work to be done. Each householder would be supplied with a meter, and the electric energy used would be charged against him.

A writer in the February number of "Macmillan" gives an interesting account of the arrangements for the admission of patients into the hospitals in Vienna, which differ very widely from those in force in English institutions of the same kind. There all the public hospitals are under the direct supervison of the State. No letters of recommendation are ever required. All sick persons, without distinction, are received in the general public hospitals who can show a medical certificate for admission, or who may on presenting themselves be pronounced fit subjects for treatment by the hospital physician. For every patient under treatment the treasurer receives a certain daily sum, paid by the relatives of the patient if they are in a position to do so ; if not, by the Poor-Law Guardians of the district to which he belongs.

In his article on "Simony" in "The Contemporary Review" Mr. Lewis Dibdin sums up in a forcible way the anomalies of Church patronage as now existing. The presentee's learning is scarcely ever put to the test, and if the Bishop oversteps the narrow and rather misty limits of his authority he may be sharply pulled up by an action in the Court of Queen's Bench or a suit in the Spiritual Court. The law moreover puts Roman Catholic patrons under disability, but it has none for persons who are only known to the public through disgraceful exposures in the Divorce Court. It has none for non-Christians. Maharajah Duleep Singh, who several years ago announced his lapse into Paganism, is nevertheless entered in the current "Clergy List" as the patron of at least one benefice. It has no disability for ex-convicts, gamblers, drunkards, and evil-living persons generally. It has none for Jews, Agnostics, or Mohammedans, and of course it has none for Protestant Dissenters. Even a baby in arms has been solemnly decided by legal tribunals to be competent to choose a spiritual teacher for any parish of which it happens to have the advowson.

Those apologists for bad old customs who think that the practice of duelling makes men more courtely in their demeanour to each other should consider the state of things at present existing in France. Of duels arising out of the Panama business alone the number is already beyond count, and still they continue. Matters are now still further complicated by the wholesale challenges received by M. Jumel, a deputy for the Landes, for his rudeness to the representatives of the Press in the Palais Bourbon. M. Jumel, it appears, expressed himself very strongly with regard to the talking which, as he says, goes on on the benches allotted to the reporters and "chroniqueurs." Possibly the journalists, who for the most part in France do nothing but write satirical sketches of the sittings, get bored by members who take the proceedings too much in earnest. M. Jumel's remark was overheard by those against whom it was addressed, and already he has received challenges from M. Papillaud and M. Brault of the "Libre Parole," M. Montaign of the "Intransigeant," and M. de Batz of the "Liberte." Others will, it is thought, follow. M Jumel, whose appetite for fighting seems to be very keen, has appointed his seconds to wait upon all these injured gentlemen, the negotiations with whom will probably take some time.

Writing on February 3, our London correspondent says :—The *Westminster Gazette* appeared on Tuesday and has created a very favourable impression. It is printed on green paper, this colour, we are told, having been chosen as being better for the eyes of the many hundreds of Londoners who read their evening papers in dimly-lighted railway carriages, omnibuses, and tram-cars. There are some objections to this innovation—the secret of which was well kept—but on the whole so far as I can gather the majority of people seem to like it. As to the contents and make-up of the paper they are what might have been expected from Mr. Cook's able staff. The *Westminster Budget* is equally good, and I anticipate a promising future for both papers. Mr. Newnes's customary good luck has apparently not deserted him in his latest venture.

It is to be hoped that the recent attempt—frustrated fortunately by a workman's honesty—to steal the Panyer stone, will lead to its being added to the collection of similar relics in Guildhall Museum. Much doubt obtains as to the origin of the sign or device carved on the stone, known vulgarly as "Pick-my-toe," which, although it has stood upon the level of the pavement for a long while past, is in fair condition. The basket upon which the naked boy is seated perhaps commemorates the existence at that spot of the corn, or meal, market, which gave its name to the old church of St. Michael-le-Querne, and possibly to Panyer-alley as well.

The earthquake of the 25th ultimo, which seems to have originated in Calabria, was only felt at Naples on the east side of the city, but there with sufficient force to alarm and make people giddy. It was undulatory, and lasted several seconds. At the Courts of Justice (Castle Capuano) there was almost a panic, for the ancient building is known to be rather tottering, and when it shook a cry arose that it was falling, and judges, lawyers, ushers and all therein commenced to run away. It happened at Naples at 12-30 noon, at Salerno at 12-40, and it is remarkable that just about that hour the keen winds and frost ceased, and a thaw, with slight sirocco wind, commenced. The snow, which had lain in all shady places for three days, melted away within half-an-hour.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL.—A New delivery of LADIES, TRIMMED SAILOR HATS in Black, White, and Navy from Rs. 2-12. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THREE FLOORS TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LONAULI.—TO LET, a large well-furnished BUNGALOW, suitable for two Families. Apply to J. KILLEN, H. M's. I. M. Dockyard.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Graduate of Cambridge University, desires post as PRIVATE SECRETARY or TUTOR.—Address "D. X.," care of South British Insurance Company, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, full plate PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, in good condition.—"Box 2," care of this office.

WANTED, by a young LADY, just out from Australia, an appointment as BARMAID in a respectable Hotel, or as House-keeper to an elderly Gentleman. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a TEACHER (Male or Female) for a boy of 9 years, from 10 to 1 daily, on Cumballa Hill. State terms, and send certificates (copies) to "No. 52," care of this Paper.

MR. KEKOBAD CURSETJI PUNTHAKY, merchant at Jullundhar, says:—I have used MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER, and find it very efficacious. A couple of applications give great relief, but a couple more totally exterminate the germs, and I can conscientiously recommend it to any one looking out for a Ringworm Cure.

FOR SALE.—Pair of WALERS, age 7, height 15 hands, quiet, in Harness, Price Rs. 1,100; also pair of grey Arab HORSES, 14-2, quiet in Saddle and Harness, price Rs. 600; and Light BROUGHAM and VICTORIA. Apply F. YORKE SMITH, Ridge, Malabar Hill.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. GREENWAY'S Bona-fide Sale of Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Dog-Cart, Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

HAMS! HAMS!!—Fresh consignments just at hand. Raw Ham, whole per lb. As. 15; on cut, Re. 1; and cooked in Slices, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 tunes and case complete, Rs. 60; in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Replete with every Home comfort, Facing West; Beautiful grounds. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

H. O. SELBY says about "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar:—"Should any person desire to act on "Falstaff's" resolution, and live cleanly as a nobleman should, I would advise him to put up at the "FOUNTAIN HOTEL."

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! Finest Orange Pekoe. A really Excellent Tea. Re. 1-4 per lb. Pekoe Re. 1 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb. Family Mixture As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

SATURDAY'S market news by wire was noticed in our report under that evening's date; and no further advices by that medium are now to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office....	Inc.	Rs. 11,43,628
" " Branches....	"	" 5,29,077
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 75,83,363
Government Securities	Inc.	" 90,553
Other authorized "		Nil
Loans	Inc.	" 62,870
Bills Discounted and purchased...	"	" 9,36,399
Balance with other Banks	Dec.	" 1,04,988
Cash	"	" 71,66,479

The principal feature in the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued to-day, as disclosed by the figures which we give above, is the large withdrawals from Private Deposits, say of over 75¾ lakhs, which have taken place since the date of the last return, leading to a diminution in the Bank's Cash balance in the meantime of 71½ lakhs, and making the Balance, at 178½ lakhs, about the same as it stood at towards the end of January, and before the large increase in Private Deposits at the beginning of the present month, but raised it to 265 lakhs. A slight increase in Loans and a material addition to Bills Discounted in addition to the decrease in Deposits above referred to, made total increase in trade requirements stand at over 85¾ lakhs; but, on the other hand, the Balance was helped by a considerable increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and by a sensible addition at the branches.

COTTON.—No business has been done again to-day for export; but the tone of the market has been steady at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. The Mills have bought 1,050 bales, made up of 300 bales of ready new Akola, at Rs. 240-43½; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 224½; 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 250; Bhownugger, at Rs. 238; Pachora, at Rs. 222½; and Bengals, at Rs. 205; and 50 each of Oomra at Rs. 238; and Bheelwada Ginned, at Rs. 220; also 50 Old Dharwar, at Rs. 227 per candy.

WHEAT has attracted rather more attention from shippers to-day, and a moderate business has transpired in a steady market; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS.—The market for *Linseed* has been strong to-day, and a large business has been done at a further advance of Rs. 3 per cwt., making the quotation Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 8-14-6 per cwt; other descriptions being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,798	bales.
Wheat	18,508	cwt.
Linseed..............................	11,383	"
Rapeseed	5,683	"
Gingelly	9,823	"
Groundnuts.........................	15,021	"
Castorseed	2,033	"
Rice	15,634	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and there is no demand for tonnage to speak of, especially for prompt shipment. The Chatfield (s), now in port, has been fixed to load Timber from Rangoon to Bombay, at Rs. 10¼ per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which a moderate demand sprang up, and at the close, it seemed doubtful whether these rates could have been obtained for ready delivery. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. was the opening rate for near delivery, at which a little was done, thence to the middle of March, and before the close this rate was obtainable for both ready and forward delivery, the market quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1. 2¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2⅞d.	"
Francs do.	...1·56½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER declined a little from Saturday's closing rates for Fours, and 105 5-16 for cash; 105¼ for the coming settlement; and 105 1-16 for the March account, became the quotations, at which the market remained steady till near the close, when a further fall of 1 per cent. took place, the Money price leaving off at 105¼.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, the only changes on Mill Scrip being an advance at Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,050 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 18, as compared with the statement of February 11, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 11. Rs.	Feb. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	48,69,119	60,12,747
Do. do. at Branches	30,78,399	36,07,476
Other Deposits	5,04,09,581	428,26,218
Post Bills	8,037	8,037
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,61,034	29,59,354
Rs. ..	7,48,76,170	6,91,63,832
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,20,04,692	1,20,95,245
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,58,450	78,89,214
Loans do. do. do.	95,23,773	95,86,643
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,386	1,570
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,93,98,024	2,06,34,423
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,710 Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,670	3,92,710
Stamps, &c.	19,778	19,696
Bullion	...	5,38,401
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,56,512	1,51,524
Cash and Currency Notes	2,50,20,885	1,78,54,406
Rs. ..	7,48,76,170	6,91,63,832

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 14 as compared with the statement of February 7, 1893:—

	February 7.			February 14.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,64,28,426	14	8	1,26,99,063	13	6
Other Deposits, &c.........	4,89,09,114	15	10	5,07,92,043	0	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,49,494	7	10	2,25,543	10	7
Sundries	29,11,044	14	11	29,51,923	2	3
Rs.	9,33,97,981	5	3	9,15,68,573	10	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	39,37,392	0	0	34,50,484	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	51,92,113	8	0	48,15,053	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,13,38,186	4	6	1,22,25,636	8	6
Credits on do.	95,93,930	12	9	97,57,794	11	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,38,94,958	8	10	2,38,16,348	6	5
Balances with other Banks	10,57,438	0	1	7,67,901	15	8
Bullion	12,25,276	0	3	12,25,340	5	10
Dead Stock	12,36,685	2	4	12,33,424	12	9
Stamps	10,832	8	0	10,563	7	0
Sundries	22,16,912	7	3	20,60,527	5	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,35,24,511	7	3	1,27,30,237	10	4
Do. at Branches ..	2,01,69,744	10	0	1,94,75,261	0	2
Rs.	9,33,97,981	5	3	9,15,68,573	10	10

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 14:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	28,90,500	Dec.
Do. at Branches........	8,38,864	do.
Other Deposits..............................	18,82,928	Inc.
Post Bills	23,850	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,63,963	Dec.
Loans	8,87,450	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,63,864	do.
Mercantile Bills	78,610	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	7,94,273	do.
Do. at Branches...........................	6,94,484	do.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 11, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,01,000	1,91,000	4,000	2,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	219	414	9	642
For previous five weeks of half-year.	5,00,103	8,88,254	24,070	14,12,430
Total for 6 weeks...	6,01,106	10,79,254	28,070	17,08,430
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,875	1,90,851	4,543	2,96,269
Per mile of Ry do.	219	414	10	643
Total to corresponding date do.	5,88,615	10,99,060	26,611	17,14,286
Decrease for the week .... Rs.				269
" to date .... Rs.				5,856

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—February 13, at Bikanir, Rajputana, the wife of P J Fagan, C S, of a son.

MASON—February 9, at Nidadavol, Godavari, the wife of A H Mason, Executive Engineer, East Coast Railway, of a daughter.

STENSON—February 16, at Trichinopoly, the wife of J H Stenson, of a daughter.

YOUNG—February 9, at Gonda (Oudh), the wife of J D Young, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARIAGE.

WINDHAM—STARKY—February 4, at Nagpur, by the Revd J O'F Willcocks, Charles Joseph, eldest son of Major George Smyth Windham, late Rifle Brigade, to Mildred Bayntun, daughter of the late John Bayntun Starky, Esq, and of Mrs Bayntun Starky, of Beckington Castle, Somerset.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—February 16, at Tenby, Annie Margaret, the beloved wife of Jeffery Allen, Government Telegraphs.

JOSEPH—February 11, at Naini Tal, of accute dysentry, Harold John, the dearly loved child of E R and G J Joseph, aged 8 months and 9 days.

SMART—February 15, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Orton Gastrell Smart, A M I C E, Executive Engineer, P W D, Dhubri, Assam, aged 38 years, 2 months, and 26 days.

SAWDAY—February 11, at 5, Fort Road, Bangalore (the residence of the Rev H Guilliford), Edith Nuttall, the beloved child of the Rev George W Sawday, of Tumkur, aged 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1893.

IT may be too much to hope that the complete success of the late Novelty amateurs may lead to the establishment of a regular dramatic society in Bombay. People are probably too busy here for that, and the gay season all too short. But after such a felicitous start, and with such admirable material to work upon, it would be a thousand pities not to repeat the attempt. What exactly to the ordinary mortal may be the pleasure of acting in private theatricals, it is not easy to say. But that there is a very considerable charm about these borders and confines of stageland, most people will admit. Probably that mysterious delight in what can only be described as "make-believe," is at the bottom of the matter:—a touch of the same spirit which imbues the child strutting up and down with grand-papa's best silk hat on its head, and grand-papa's umbrella in its hand. A compound of many sensations it seems to be, and difficult therefore of analysis. But there will generally be found in its composition, a little desire of publicity, a little vanity, a little hankering after the unattainable (whatever that may be), a considerable love of excitement, and perhaps (but this is rare) a certain sympathy with a particular character. Some people are born actors, there is no doubt—in fact most women are. But it is not everyone of them who can apply his or her histrionic powers to a given subject. The smallest of parts may, with proper diligence, be made an egregious failure, and that even at the hands of one who is a genius—to his looking glass. We do not all confess to the soft impeachment, but the human being, who does not in his heart of hearts believe that he could portray on the stage the very biggest character ever written yet, is a phenomenon of modesty. We all think it, and we should most of us love to try, but luckily there are obstacles. There was a school Shakespeare Society once, and a man (they call them "men" at that school) burning with an intense desire to make his mark in the same. The play for the ensuing fortnight—what it was is immaterial—and the cast were announced on the school notice board, and hither came the enthusiast to read. No, they had not given him the title role nor the heroine, nor the duke, nor this nor that . . . till he came to the very bottom of the list, and there in the last line his name was writ: "*Mr. S.—A confused noise without.*" The disappointment was a bitter one. He had expected to be a prince of the blood at the very lowest, to have spouted forth fiery speeches, and toyed with the tropes of impassioned eloquence; and here he was, a mere vulgar noise. But at least for a man of his powers there was no need to study such a part, no necessity to labour over its interpretation. Alas for inexperience! The meeting of the Society took place, the all important scene began, and at last the infant Irving got his cue. A pause: a gentle deprecatory cough: a little trembling "Hi" uttered almost below the breath; and the crisis was past. But why the audience laughed at this supremely tragic moment was a mystery to Mr. S.

Private theatricals, however, are an accepted social fact, and pleasure or no pleasure, good acting or bad, they have at times to be gone through with. In a country-house at Christmas they are well-enough. The whole company is on the spot; they are all probably on intimate terms; and the getting up of a drawing-room performance or an entertainment in the village school is excellent fooling. It provides the most delightful opportunities for flirtation, and entails very little either of trouble or expense. Two or three rehearsals at the outside are sufficient, and if the prompter does have a busy time of it on the auspicious night, who cares? Not the actors, and not their audience at all events. But where these pleasant conditions are absent, and a more ambitious performance is intended, the difficulties of the matter are positively appalling. Given three persons and a desire to get up a play—say Hamlet, for instance, as a tolerably simple one to begin with. At the very threshold of the idea there is danger to be encountered. All the trio, of course, intend to play the title role, and as soon as recruits are beaten up everyone of them wants to do the same. Not that they announce the fact out loud; but deep in the bosom of each is implanted a positive conviction, that the one part he, Jones, could play in the piece, and the one part that Smith can *not* play is Hamlet. Once safely landed on the far side of this obstacle, a full company collected, and the characters fairly allotted, matters go more or less smoothly for a time. Rehearsals are the next bother. Everybody, probably, lives a mile and a half from everybody else, and the only place practicable for rehearsals is a mile further away still. The principal characters are most regular in their attendance; the minor ones—well, very much the reverse. It is extraordinary what a number of important and absolutely un-put-off-able engagements a man develops, when he is taking a very small part in private theatricals, and lives more than 150 yards away from the basis of operations. He knows his part, of course, knows when to come on, and when to go off, and by which door, and where to stand, and what to say:—"hang it! *he* needn't bother about rehearsals." And so it goes on till the cast of the said Hamlet assembled at the ordinary bi-weekly meeting of the company, consists of the Prince of Denmark, Ophelia, perhaps one odd grave-digger, and the King. For such a state of affairs dissolution is the only possible remedy, with much grumbling at the immediate result, and a *mauvais quart d'heure* for the stage manager—if he still survives. But bad times are the rule rather than the exception with stage managers in a private theatrical company. His authority is merely nominal, his responsibility unlimited. Every little improvement must be insinuated with the utmost delicacy, every alteration suggested with the utmost humility. Yet if anything goes wrong, if the curtain refuses to fall, if the all-important letter is not thrown in at the window, if a bell does not ring, or a chair is out of place, it is the stage-manager who must bear the brunt of the disaster. It is his privilege to smooth the ruffled plumage of everyone who is aggrieved, to receive the confidences of jealousy, to lavish compliments where none are due, and to administer consolation where stern reproof would be the more salutary method. There was a stage-manager once who died—but that as, Rudyard Kipling would say, "is another story."

One of the chief difficulties with which the amateur has to contend is in the selection of his play. It is a great mistake to be too ambitious. Nothing short of a regular firmly-established dramatic club can hope to get up anything really big. Little pieces are the only possibility for the ordinary run of private theatricals, and little pieces of sufficient strength are very scarce. Even the regulation farce is by no means an easy thing to play, and more stage experience is required to produce the necessary "go" than most novices imagine. Individual parts may be amusing enough, and a local allusion or two will always help, but without the most perfect drilling and the most assured readiness of speech and action, there is sure to be a drag somewhere or other. It is, in fact, only in what may be termed "drawing-room comedy" that the best amateurs can hope to compete with professionals, and the longest catalogue of publications contains but few specimens of the sort to choose from. Intricate stage-carpentry, elaborate costumes, and the risky situations, on which so many modern plays depend, are all insuperable objections from the amateur point of view, while merely to arrive at the due proportion of male and female characters is often a matter of considerable difficulty. It is, in short, almost as serious a matter to find a play for a company, as it is to find a company for a play. The actors, however, are the only people who know how many crosses and tribulations there are to be borne behind the scenes, and how much labour has been expended on what seem the most trivial details, when once the curtain is fairly up. All that the audience are concerned with is their own amusement, and that they are usually less critical of an amateur than of the ordinary professional performance, is due mainly to the special interests of the occasion. A personal acquaintance with Cox in private life, or the knowledge that Box is wearing his wife's father's hat, will carry off a great deal of mediocrity, and if Mrs. Bouncer can manage a neat allusion to the latest phase of local politics, the gallery comes down to her at once. There are, however, grades of merit as well as of demerit even in private theatricals, and in Bombay at all events we may congratulate ourselves on the possession of talent hitherto quite unexplored.

AN incorrigible offender has broken out in a new place. To raise funds for the Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses Lady Harris kindly organised divers sports at Government House, Parel, last week, and amongst them were some Tableaux Vivants representing perfectly innocent scenes from fairy tales. In one of these, illustrating the story of Cinderella, Lady Harris took the part of one of the ladies in the ball scene. The *Bombay Guardian* a paper which in its previous issue had solemnly declared that "it could not endorse the occupation of a painter as an ideal for a Christian," and advised that the illustrated story books issued by the missionary societies for school and mission work should be expurgated—was dreadfully scandalised at the notion of a representation of a ball scene. This might be borne with some resignation; but patience is exhausted when the pious print goes on to assert that Lady Harris appeared in a tableaux vivant, in male attire, wearing a man's beard. Lord Harris, as soon as his attention was called to this outrage, at once wrote with legitimate indignation to the reverend offender, stating that there was not a vestige of foundation for such a falsehood. He demanded that immediate steps should be taken to rectify the misrepresentation, and that a fitting apology to Lady Harris should forthwith be published in the daily papers. The Rev. S. Dyer, in his letter to ourselves, asks us to publish a letter to Lord Harris. He acknowledges that the statement was untrue, and expresses his sincere regret for having published it, and thereby caused pain to Lady Harris and his Excellency. We of course publish the withdrawal of this impudent imputation, and the apology, such as it is. But we cannot say that a paper which is a habitual offender in such matters can be absolved by the inditing of three lines of apology. The only explanation vouchsafed is that the offending paragraph was published on the authority of a correspondent, whose untrustworthiness Mr. Dyer had at that time no reason to suspect. In his letter to us he says that "the erroneous statement was furnished to me by a correspondent with other information that I knew to be accurate, which led me the more easily, I have no doubt, to receive it without suspicion." It is no excuse for the publication of derogatory or defamatory gossip, that the editor who publishes it is so guileless that he does not suspect even the untrustworthy until the mischief is done and the mud thrown. Christian charity is not prone to believe evil of one's neighbours. We have it on the authority of the *Guardian* however, that "Some religious periodicals are wonderfully and fearfully made." Instead of being harmless as the dove, they seek to sting like serpents.

THE new Hyderabad Cabinet or Council has already held several meetings, and discussed matters of importance. The misgivings expressed in some quarters lest the members of the Cabinet should not work amicably, appear so far not to have been realised. Every member has shown himself anxious to expedite business, and carry out the intentions of the Nizam. The Minister has cordially accepted the new state of things, and given effective support to the sweeping changes effected. There is a general feeling that the Nizam is entitled to much praise for having initiated reforms, and that he ought to be encouraged in his efforts to improve the administration of his dominions. Under the old system the heads of departments were dissatisfied; they complained of their want of power, and the administration generally was lacking in efficiency and energy. Under the new scheme these defects and many others, there is good reason to hope, will be removed. With regard to the discussion that has taken place, with regard to the propriety of appointing a Chief Secretary or Secretary to the Cabinet it is stated that such an officer was provided in the general draft of the scheme. It is, we are informed, absolutely untrue that the Resident insisted that this office should be given to an Englishman, and that this was the reason the appointment was not made. The Nizam himself, after a further consideration of the project, decided that to create the office of a General Secretary to Council would again place all the power in the hands of one man. This is the sole reason for the departure from the original intention to appoint a Secretary to the Cabinet. The opinion prevails, however, that a General Secretary is necessary, and that, eventually, the appointment will have to be made. However this may be, there was no truth in the allegation that the appointment was not made through any desire of the Resident that a native official should not be selected. There is one point of the new scheme which is much canvassed in Hyderabad, the appointment of a European to the position of Controller of Accounts. The nobles and other Hyderabadis consider that this is a slur upon native administrators, and they deny that there is any valid reason why the choice should fall upon a European servant of the British Government. On this point, all that need be said is that the choice was that of his Highness himself, and the arrangement must therefore be loyally accepted. In some quarters the wish is expressed that the Nizam should in this matter follow the example set by the Gaekwar, who obtained the services of a retired Government official of great ability and experience to reorganise one of the departments of the State. As to the financial position of the Nizam's Dominions, the assertion that the State is indebted twenty-six crores of rupees—another estimate placed the amount of indebtedness at forty crores—is said on good authority to be quite erroneous. The total debt does not exceed a crore, while the revenue is three crores fifty-eight lakhs. The land-tax is not excessive, but the import and export duties are vexatious and oppressive, and undoubtedly reform is needed in this direction.

THE floods in Queensland, of which it appears there has been a renewal, began some three weeks ago, when something approaching in character the typical burst of a monsoon occurred. A south-east gale swept with terrific force across the bay at Brisbane, all the outgoing steamers being weather-bound; trees overthrown, houses demolished, and telegraphic communication interrupted. The gale raised a heavy sea, and on the main beach the breakers stretched out to sea a mile away. Naturally, the gale had an appreciable effect on the tide, the water rising above normal height for several days. From various parts of Queensland news had been received at Brisbane of the extraordinary weather; unprecedentedly heavy rains fell in all districts, the rivers overflowing their banks and flooding the country for miles round. In New South Wales heavy downpours had begun when the Australian mail left, but up to that time the rains had caused no damage. Now we hear that many lives have been lost in Queensland, and serious damage done in New South Wales.

WE regret to hear that Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, while shikaring in the Dharwar district was mauled by a panther. He is, however, doing well. This is the second occasion on which a similar adventure with a panther has caused uneasiness to Mr. Chatfield's many friends.

WE have received a copy of the first number of "The Indian Medico-Chirurgical Review," a monthly magazine, edited by N. H. Choksy, and published by Rao and Co., Bombay. This number contains an article on Cholera by the editor, one on Medical Electricity by Mr. H. K. Tavaria, the report of the Monthly Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, Reviews of medical books, Editorials on questions now exercising the Medical Faculty in Bombay, on Pasteurism, on Cholera, on Malaria, &c. The Memorial of the local medical profession with reference to appointments is published *in extenso*. Then follow various instances elucidating the progress of medical science, surgery, therapeutics, &c. This review deserves the support of Indian medical men, and it is to be hoped that it will achieve success. There is one important advantage to the profession and the general public which should accrue from the establishment of a professional magazine of this kind, that discussions on erudite medical subjects shall disappear from the columns of lay journals where they are singularly out of place.

THE steamer Britannia, of the Anchor line, has left Venice for America with the first eight gondolas destined for the World's Fair at Chicago. Later on other thirty-two gondolas and several larger boats will be completed and sent off. These gondolas are not black as usual, but painted in vivid colours of red, yellow, and blue, with rich gildings and decorations, similar to the ancient gondolas represented in the paintings of Carpaccio and Bellini. The American Consul at Venice has chosen beautiful ancient costumes for more than a hundred Venetian gondoliers who will proceed to America.

KABUL letters, dated so late as the 5th instant, make no mention whatever of political matters, nor even a passing reference to the Jellalabad Mission. Heavy snow has again fallen in the city and surrounding country.

THE friends of the Rev. H. King O'Connor will regret to learn that he has been seized at Benares with a stroke of paralysis. He was suffering from fever and had been ordered to Mussoorie for a change, but had to return from Dehra, and while stepping into the train at Fyzabad was seized with the attack. He was brought off to Benares in care of two medical men and lies in a very precarious state.

NOTHING new has transpired in the Dum-Dum case. The suspected men were released on bail, and the one chance that now remains of securing the culprit appears to be the offer of a substantial reward. The authorities have offered Rs. 200, and this sum has been privately supplemented, so that if others than those who committeed the outrage are in possession of information, it is probable that evidence of an important character may shortly be forthcoming. If suspicion has not fallen on the right persons, it is, at least, a remarkable circumstance that the outrage of a similar nature committed at Howrah some years ago was being discussed by the family at Dum-Dum only a few hours before the crime was committed, and that a servant who understood English well was within hearing. The occurrence has created great excitement in the neighbouring military cantonments as well as among the European residents of Calcutta. This feeling may be expected to intensify rather than diminish as the news spreads. The investigation has been intrusted to an able police officer, who may be relied upon to leave no stone unturned in his endeavours to trace the crime. We are glad to hear that the lady, who has been prostrated by the shock, is now recovering and that her health is not likely to be permanently affected.

EXCITING scenes have been witnessed at Chatillon near Chateaudun, where six men have been buried alive in a chalk quarry. Twenty-six sappers from the garrison at Versailles were despatched in haste to the rescue as soon as the calamity became known. For thirty-six hours the soldiers worked in relays, digging a pit in order to reach the entombed men before it could be ascertained whether any of them were still alive. At the end of that time, it being thought that they could not be far off loud cries were made by the soldiers. Very soon the voice of a man was heard shouting from beneath. This was recognised as the voice of a miner named Gauthier. Then the following conversation took place: "How are you?" "We are all uninjured." "Have you any provisions?" "No more bread." "Have you any light?" "Yes, it will last a little longer." "What time do you make it?" "Five minutes past noon." The men were out in their reckoning, however, by twelve hours. It was five minutes past midnight. When their position was accurately ascertained a tube was thrust through the earth, and through this some good hot soup was conveyed to the men. It seems that they had resigned themselves patiently to wait until help reached them, and had amused themselves chiefly with a sort of improvised game of skittles.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POPE'S EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

ROME, FEB. 19.

The Episcopal Jubilee of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated here to-day.

Thirty thousand pilgrims were present from all parts, including many from Great Britain and Ireland. The precincts of Saint Peter's were thronged.

His Holiness officiated at Mass and gave the blessing in a strong and clear voice.

THE FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

A renewal of the heavy floods has taken place in Queensland, and especially at Ipswich and Brisbane, where several lives have been lost.

Serious damage has also been done by floods in New South Wales.

AN APPEAL FROM THE NATIONALISTS.

The Nationalists have issued a strong appeal to America and Australia for help in the brief interval before Ireland's day breaks.

PRIZES FOR MULE CARTS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Earl of Kimberley has offered five prizes, ranging from £750 to £150 for the best designs of mule-carts to be employed for army transport in India.

THE SEVEN PAGODAS CASE.

The judgment delivered by the Privy Council in the case of the seven Pagodas has confirmed the award of the District Judge, reversing the decision of the High Court.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 20.

The troops in the garrison of Poona and Kirkee had a field-day to-day, but as the special object in view was merely to test the smokeless blank ammunition, which had been received from England for experimental purposes, there is but little to say regarding the manœuvres which were actually executed on the occasion. The troops were divided into two forces, one of which having advanced from Bombay was reported to have arrived on the the 19th instant, at Bhosri, west of the Sister Hills, the other being the Poona force. Colonel Symons, of the King's Own Yorkshire, had the command of the force advancing from Bombay. This force had rendezvoused on the road, near Dighi village, between Bhosri and the Sisters, and was made up of one squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 36th and 72nd Field Batteries, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the 25th Bombay Rifles. The Poona force, under Colonel Tandy, of the 25th Bombay Rifles, was made up of three squadrons of Lancers L Battery, R. H. A., the 27th Field Battery, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 13th Bombay Infantry. Colonel Tandy's force assembled at the Bund Bridge, at 7 a.m. A Horse Battery and Cavalry were sent forward northward to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. The remainder of the Poona force remained under cover at the Bund Hill. The Horse Battery came into action at 7-30 on a rising ground, just off the road leading to the Sisters' camping ground. From the direction of Kalas a force engaged the enemy's artillery who were on the ridge between the 6th and 7th mile-stones on Dighi Road, looking south-east. Colonel Tandy's Cavalry pushed forward, and found that a portion of the enemy's troops had occupied the village of Kalas. The remainder of Colonel Symons' Infantry were advancing under cover of the nullahs in a south-easterly direction. The Horse Battery subsequently advanced further north and took up a second position, but shortly after they came into action the "cease fire" was sounded at about 8-30 a.m. The smokeless ammunition used by the Infantry gave much satisfaction. The reports of rifles could be distinctly heard, but there was absolutely no smoke visible. General Blundell and a large staff of umpires were out with the troops.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 20.

Mr. S. J. Stone, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, has been appointed officiating Deputy Inspector-General, *vice* Colonel Tucker proceeding on leave.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Lord Roberts will on his way to Calcutta and Bombay next month visit Jeypore and Jodhpore. His Excellency will inspect the Imperial Service transport train at the former place, and the Cavalry regiments at Jodhpur.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hewett, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, who is about to return to district work in the North-West Provinces will be succeeded by Mr. Melitus, the present Under-Secretary to the Department.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH NEPAL.

There is no truth in the statement that the one result of the Nepalese Envoy's visit to India will be the signing of a new treaty with Nepal. Certain matters regarding State business will be disposed of by General Bir Shamsheer during his stay at Calcutta, but our relations with Nepal are eminently satisfactory that no new treaty is required to confirm them.

TRIAL BY JURY COMMISSION.

It has been promised to hold a Commission over the Jury Question. It will consist of five members, all local men. Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter will represent the native community, and Sir Griffith Evans, in all probability, the bar. The other members will be the Judge of the Calcutta High Court and the Sessions Judge nominated by the Bengal Government.

A.-D.-C. TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Viscount Milton, 4th Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Finch, Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been appointed to be First Director-in-Chief of the new European Telegraph Department at the India Office, and will receive a yearly salary of £1,000 sterling.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Rhind, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, Cuttack, retires from the service at the end of May.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, C. P.

Sir Anthony Macdonnell, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, accompanied by Mr. Glass, his Secretary in the Public Works Department, arrives here, on Thursday next, on a short visit.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 20.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Bosanquet, at the Residency Court. Amraya, clerk in the Hyderabad Club, swore that there was no truth in the statement of the prosecution witness that he, Amraya, on the 13th March last, packed up and despatched the pamphlet in question. It was also untrue that Sadulla saw witness writing addresses on wrappers at Mitra's house on the same day. Sainna, a baker, was called, who swore that Sadulla, a witness for the prosecution, spoke false, when he swore that he had not heard of the pamphlet. Sadulla used to read vernacular newspapers in Sainna's shop, and confessed that he wanted to get Mitra two months' imprisonment and get Rs. 500 from Mehdi Hassan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 20.

H. M. S. Boadicea from Madras arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	38¼

THE CHARITY FETE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A RECKLESS IMPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the following correspondence between the Governor of Bombay and myself, and thus help to prevent the paragraph in question being copied into other newspapers. The erroneous statement was furnished to me by a correspondent with other information that I knew to be accurate, which led me the more easily, I have no doubt, to receive it without suspicion. I very much regret that the *Bombay Guardian* has, unwittingly by me, been made the instrument for publishing a statement that is untrue; and I readily, without the slightest hesitation, express my sorrow that thus an unjust reflection has been cast upon Lady Harris.—Yours, &c.,

ALFRED S. DYER.

Feb. 20.

Govt. House, Malabar Point, Feb. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

SIR,—My attention has been called, only this evening, to a paragraph in your issue of February 18, which states that, at the tableaux given, in aid of the Bhownuggree Home for Nurses, last week, at Government House, Parel, Lady Harris appeared in man's clothes with a beard. This is absolutely untrue. The only part that Lady Harris took in the tableaux was as one of the ladies in the ball scene in Cinderella. There is not, therefore, a vestige of foundation for such a falsehood.

I have no doubt you will accept my contradiction, and will take the earliest steps to rectify the very serious error into which you have been led.

I shall be obliged by your publishing in each of the English dailies to-morrow morning (if possible) or at latest on Tuesday, and in the latter case of the *Advocate of India* to-morrow evening, an acknowledgment of your mistake; with a fitting apology to Lady Harris.—Yours, &c.,

HARRIS.

Khetwadi, Bombay, Feb. 20.

DEAR LORD HARRIS.—I thankfully accept your statement that there is no foundation for the paragraph referring to Lady Harris, which appeared in the *Bombay Guardian* of Feb. 18, and which I published on the authority of a correspondent, whose untrustworthiness I had at that time no reason to suspect.

I sincerely regret having published the untrue statement, and thereby caused pain to Lady Harris and yourself.—Yours faithfully,

ALFRED S. DYER,
Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think the Prince of Wales' Statue has had a bath for a very long time, as it looks as if it was encrusted with the dust of Ages! A little polite attention in this respect would have a wonderful effect on the appearance of this fine statue.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 20. SOAP AND WATER.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left Aden, at 2 p. m., yesterday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr. E. R. Chitty, Mr. J. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Tyrer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. G. Brown, Col. C. C. St. Paul, Capt. Speedy, Mr. Gough Allen, Miss Savage, Mr. R. R. Khoshio, Mr. L. Nixon.

From Brindisi.—Col. Ommaney, Mr. J. W. Orr, Col. Turner, Mr. Luson, Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Mr. A. W. Hemans, Mr. A. Schweitzer, Mr. Zygouras, Mr. W. J. Turnbull.

From Ismaflia.—Rev. A. R. Simpson.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Surg-Col. C. Sidthorpe.

For Kurrachee.—Capt. A. E. Leslie, Mrs. Cunningham.

FIRE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

AT 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a police sepoy, doing duty at the junction of Duncan and Grant Road, discovered smoke issuing from the south side of a large three-storeyed house, opposite the Two Tanks. The fire-brigade were immediately informed, and telephonic messages were sent round, which brought all the fire-engines on the scene. The water-supply was good, but the extensive character of the fire required all the steamers to play upon it. Mr. Nicolls, Chief of the fire-brigade and Mr. Holmes, chief engineer fire-brigade, were immediately on the spot, where Superintendent Nolan, of the E Division, Inspectors Butterfield, Ellis, Wilkins, and Sloane were busy rendering assistance to the people, who had left their beds and houses to save their lives, and had assembled on the road. The fire could not be got under control till 4 a.m., when the whole building came down with a crash. The house was tenanted by a number of Hajis, and belonged to Mr. Haji Cassum Haji Joosub, the proprietor of the Haji Cassum Steam Navigation Company. That part of the house, in which the fire was first discovered, was used as a storage for cotton and twisted yarn. The probable cause of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion. The house was not insured, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 35,550.

AMONG the most recent arrivals at the Zoological Gardens are a pair of wanderoos. The woodland existence of these apes and their aged appearance caused by long black hair and grey fringe round the face led Linnæus to call the species "Silenus," the brisker and younger-looking orangs found in the same region of the world being the satyrs whom the sileni accompanied. The wanderoo is one of the lower apes which seem in appearance much more human than some of the higher apes, *e.g.*, the gibbon, on whose behalf a near kinship to man has been claimed. The fatal bar to its elevation, however, is its tail. This appendage, which is so useful to the monkeys of the New World, is not of the least use as a fifth hand to the apes of the Old World. Having become useless, it has all but disappeared in some of the lower forms, and quite vanished in the orang and chimpanzee. All these apes of the Old World are more nearly related to man than the American monkeys.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A MONSTER LOTTERY.

THE publication of the weights allotted to the horses engaged in the Spring handicaps, and the opinions of the owners thereon as evidenced by the acceptances, reminds one of the approach of the flat racing months of the present year of grace. In quick time now the jockeys will emerge from their comparative retirement, and we shall not only renew our acquaintance with them, but with the thoroughbreds, whom we may regard as old friends. We shall, however, be speedily introduced to new running horses. These strangers will be the two-year-olds. From the date of the Lincoln meeting—which is a week earlier than usual—until the year is well advanced, equine juveniles, youngsters more or less precocious, will be brought before a critical public. At such a time as this, before the rush of an exciting campaign leaves little time for reflection, one is tempted to dwell upon the career of the race-horse, and just outline his life for the benefit of readers who do not class themselves as sporting people. From the time of its birth the colt or filly foal is carefully tended by the stud-groom, who doctors the dam. When both the dam and her offspring are strong and well they are turned out into paddocks, there to roam o'er the ample fields and eat the juicy green spring grass which they so much enjoy. The owner of a stud finds pure pleasure in walking round his enclosures, especially if he possesses a congenial companion, and in admiring the frisky playful creatures. As the breeder surveys some quadrupedal aristocrat he loves to enlarge upon his pedigree, to descant upon his shapely limbs, to allude to his colour, to show points of resemblance between the foal and sire and dam, to think of the achievements of these worthies, and to dream of the future victories of the child-horse, although no one knows better than a breeder what a lottery is involved in a stud, the master of such an establishment invariably has hopes that such a colt, or such a filly foal, will at least turn out a useful handicap performer, if not a veritable "smasher," as the phrase goes. There is nothing more difficult in this world than to foretell the career of a yearling—and yet enterprising buyers can be found who freely expend thousands in purchases in the dark.

THE LIFE OF A RACE-HORSE.

The yearling may be sold by his breeder either at public auction or privately, but eventually, in the autumn of the year of his birth, he is despatched to a trainer who prepares him for the business of a racing horse. The yearling has to be accustomed to the presence of such a foreign substance in his mouth as a bit, and he is taught to regard a jockey without hostility by the imposition of a dummy on his back. In fact, the yearling has to be slowly, carefully, and laboriously put through his paces. His disposition and physical furnishment have to be studied, and, above all, trainers and their assistants cannot afford to overlook the fact that horses have tempers and memories. Then the two-year old has to make his debut, under his proprietor's silk jacket. If he is a success the horse is kept in training year after year, and probably in the end becomes a stallion. If he be a failure he is frequently sold right away and never heard of again; or if he does not fulfil expectations the animal is often unsexed and tried over the "sticks," that is to say, an attempt is made to transform him into a jumping horse for that bastard sport known as hurdle racing, or he is converted into a chaser. Personally, I wish that more of our horses were from the first prepared for chasers. This is the policy of most Irish breeders, and they provide us with our very best chasers. In England we never seem to dream of making a horse a chaser until he is a failure on the flat, and, maybe, until jockeys have done their best to exhaust the natural courage of the horse and sour his disposition for life. Fillies who gain a reputation under the rules of the Jockey Club are taken great care of, for although some find their way into the ranks of the hurdle jumpers and chasers, most of them are utilised as stud matrons. Broadly speaking, such is the fate of most animals. Other thoroughbreds depart from the Turf and become hunters; others draw hansom cabs; others enter cavalry regiments; and others meet their fate in the knacker's yard. Horses who serve their owners well are too often sold to foreigners and exported. Some pass into the hands of theatrical showmen and circus managers. The nightly appearance of Voluptuary—a son of Cremorne, and the winner of the Grand National in 1884—in "The Prodigal Daughter" is the last venture of a thoroughbred on the stage. Few animals are left to enjoy the leisure they have so well-earned—like Liberator, for instance. This horse, who carried off the Grand National in 1879, became a pensioner, his owner allowing him the pleasure of a life of ease among the grass. Surely, he deserved such a recompense A few years ago it was discovered that Gamos, the heroine of the Oaks of 1870, was running in the shafts of a hansom, having been sold for a few guineas. To what base uses may the equine aristocrat be brought by the pressure of circumstances!

"THE HIGH-METTLED RACER."

A few years ago a friend presented me with a copy of "The High Mettled Racer," being some verses by the late Charles Dibdin, illustrated by ten wood engravings from designs by Robert Cruikshank. The little book was published in 1831. The frontispiece represents an old race-course with booths and shows, thimble riggers and gentlemen, hucksters and jockeys. There is much actual truth in the so-called poem which describes the career of "The High-Mettled Racer," who "with neck like a rainbow," "pampered, prancing, and pleased," commences his life on the turf. "The High-Mettled Racer" is next seen in at the death of a fox on the hunting field. Then when the poor animal has

> Grown aged, us'd up, and turn'd out of the stud,
> Lame, spavin'd, wind-galled, but yet with some blood,

and grooms talk of his pedigree and performances he comes down to be a road hack. "Blind, old, lean, and feeble, he tugs round a mortar mill, and lastly his lifeless frame is hurried off to the horse boiler." I really cannot resist the temptation of quoting from the lyrics of the late Charles Dibdin, the Laureate of the Turf. His "poem" closeth thus:

> "Till at last, having labour'd, drudged early and late,
> Bow'd down by degrees, he bends on to his fate;
> Blind, old, lean, and feeble, he tugs round a mill,
> Or draws sand, till the sand of his hour-glass stands still.
> And now, cold and lifeless, expos'd to the view,
> In the very same cart which he yesterday drew,
> While a pitying crowd his sad relics surrounds,
> The high-mettled racer is sold for the hounds."

More pathetic "poetry" has never been quoted in a sporting letter. I hope and believe that not many thoroughbreds now reach the hounds. Cruel and exasperated owners have been known in these later days to walk into a box, shoot a disappointing horse and throw its body to the hounds, but such instances are few and far between. To the credit of other racing men we must not forget that the skeletons of some great horses are preserved; that their coats are made into chairs; that their hoofs are converted into inkstands and snuff-boxes; that their manes and tails are plaited into designs; that their teeth are manufactured into scarf-pins for the favoured few; that their skulls are preserved in glass cases; and that very, very often their carcases are interred with as much ceremony as is accorded to many a poor fellow. This is horse-worship. And I am in favour of horse-worship as against the heartless, callous and ungrateful treatment of dumb animals who succeed through bounteous Nature's gifts, and who too frequently fail through no fault of their own.

A MUCH-NEEDED TURF REFORM.

Some earnest turf reformers are strong advocates for the handicapping of our horses on a different basis—that is to say, they desire to raise the weights all round. The adoption of such a system would, in my opinion, be beneficial in every way, as it would give our best, if heaviest, horsemen more opportunities, it would prevent so much wasting on the part of jockeys, and it would certainly tend to improve the weight-carrying capacity of animals. At present handicaps range from 6st. to 9st. 7lbs., 9st. 10lbs., and even 10st., for horses on the flat. In welter weights the imposts are of course higher. No matter on what scale the handicap be framed there is generally a margin of at least 3st. 7lbs. Now, would it make any difference if the weights were raised a stone all round, so that the minimum impost on the flat would be 7st.? A horse which cannot cope with 7st. has no right to be in training. During the last racing season the horses with the heavier burdens were more generally successful, and indeed in only ten great races did candidates with less than 7st. prove the winner. Thus the Ascot Stakes, the Cesarewitch, the Chesterfield Cup, Earl Spencer's Plate, the Great Eastern Handicap, the Great Northern Handicap, the Lincolnshire Handicap, the Manchester November Handicap, the Northampton Stakes, and the Wokingham Stakes were secured by horses with less than seven stones on their backs; but these stand out boldly from the rest. Horses can win under heavy weights, and some horses can win almost under any weight. To-day fully one-third of our jockeys weigh from 6st. to 6st. 7lbs., and the remaining two-thirds spend their lives in trying to exist on food barely sufficient to keep a mouse with a healthy appetite. With higher weights we should have less two-year-old racing—perhaps better horses in the long run, and certainly stronger and more healthy jockeys. We want to see men, not overgrown babies, in the pigskin. Too many of these mannikins be but sorry apologies for capable horsemen. The poor fellows are the victims of an artificial system, which is neither good for men nor horses. It is said that Kitchener's bodily weight when he rode the Nonsense ally in the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot 50 years ago was but 2st. 7lbs., and that when he won the Chester Cup on Red Deer in 1844 he was but 3st. 7lbs. We have done away with these infant phenomena, just as we have many other repulsive and injurious forms of boy and women labour. I don't say that raising the scale would altogether prevent wasting, as Byron says—

> "The youth who trains to ride or run a race,
> Must bear privations with unruffled face."

And so it will always be. But my points are these: (1) That the present system is not absolutely necessary; (2) that the employment of horsemen who know their business would be more profitable to owners; (3) that boys are mere machines; (4) that it would not injure horses to raise weights; and (5) that it would be for the benefit of the Turf generally. Listen to what William Day says: "Of all the reforms needed in Turf matters, the revision of the light-weight scale is the most urgent. The necessity of this is not more keenly felt, or its adoption more desired by any, than by the older jockeys and by the trainers. The result of the riding of the pigmies who are now put up is but a series of mistakes from first to last, as owners must have learned to their cost." I will only add that it seems monstrous to shut out such horsemen as Webb, Watts, Robinson, Rickaby, Weldon, and Liddiard because of the folly of a system. That is what it comes to.

A DISTINGUISHED RACING OFFICIAL.

The racing officials of this country are a very important body of gentlemen, and some day I want to say a lot about our judges, starters, clerks of the course and scales, handicapers, and the stakeholders. But not just at present. My attention has been directed to this subject by the fact that Sunday last was the 82nd birthday of Mr. James Weatherby, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Weatherby, of Old Burlington-st. On the 22nd of April, 1845, Mr. William Weatherby, who was then in the 82nd year of his age, died at Newmarket after having been stakeholder to the Jockey Club for 60 years. Therefore, you see that the most important affairs of the Jockey Club have remained in the hands of the Weatherbys for over a century and the younger members of the house are still going strong. Mr. Wm. Weatherby introduced his nephew, Mr. James Weatherby, and this gentleman a few years ago left matters in the hands of his son, Mr. Edward Weatherby. I want my readers to know that the late Mr. William Weatherby, during his tenure of office for more than half-a-century, frequently had upwards of £20,000 of stakes in his keeping. Still we are told that never in his life did he give or take a receipt for money received or paid for stakes, and no error was ever found in his accounts and no item ever disputed. In these days, when there is so much cheap morality preached at the expense of those associated with the turf, I am anxious to lay special stress on this point, for Mr. Weatherby is only one of many officials whose probity is undoubted. The unblemished character and urbanity of racing officials are their most conspicuous attributes. Mr. James Weatherby, who is known as "Cock Robin," is the friend of everybody, and specially of the many members of the very exclusive body, the Jockey Club. He is a fine old country gentleman, who is well-known at Newmarket. He is usually prominent at the ring side of sales. He is exceedingly popular, and early riser, and a confirmed joker. He no longer takes a practical part in the business of Messrs. Weatherby, for his son, Mr. Edward Weatherby, presides at Old Burlington-st., London, is the keeper of the Match Book, and practically the clerk and adviser of the Jockey Club and National Hunt Committee.

THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL CUP.

And so the Surrey cricket club declares it will have no more football played on Kennington Oval. This means that the Football Association will be compelled to find other enclosures for the final tie of the National Football Association Cup and for the international encounter beteen England and Scotland. It may be that the playing of football on the Oval is injurious to the turf for the purposes of cricket, but if that be so it surely behoves the authorities at Trent Bridge, Bramall Lane, and other enclosures to consider their position. In my opinion the spectators frequently do more harm to a cricket ground than the players themselves, as they often ruthlessly troop over consecrated ground—by which I mean greensward reserved for "wickets." It may be that the Surrey Cricket Club have declined to let the Oval again because the football Association have determined to pay considerably less for the privilege than they have done in the past. No one denies the right of Surrey to do exactly as their executive desires. We who live in the provinces shall be very glad if suitable enclosures can be found out of London, and really I see no reason why the final tie cannot be played, as well as the semi-final ties, on neutral territory in the provinces. The exact *locale* cannot well be fixed until the final stage is approaching. The only final tie ever decided out of London was played at Derby. This town is very centrally situated, but I doubt the capacity of the ground to accommodate 30,000 people and allow everyone a fair chance of seeing the game. It is a matter which will require careful consideration on the part of the Football Association. Our Winter game is becoming a very great sport nowadays, especially when the sixteen ties in the first round produced gates amounting in the aggregate to close upon £3,000.

BOYS' RACES.

The annual meeting of the Northern Counties Athletic Association was held at Manchester last Saturday, when a subject upon which I wrote strongly some little time ago—namely, open races for boys—was discussed. Moreover, I am exceedingly pleased to say that the remarks I made were completely justified, and on the motion of the ex-President of the Organisation, youths' open races were abolished. These competitions have certainly disgraced amateur athletics, and taught boys very much that they ought not to know—indeed, they would be better men if they never knew them at all. Let boys be boys, and not the associates of men.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—Drs. K. C. Malegamvala, K. M. Contractor, Asst. Surgeon S. D. Bharucha, H. J. Appu, L. B. Dhargalkar, Khwaja Abdulla, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Cowasji Edulji, N. H. E. Sukhia, A. P. de Andrade, Cowasji Hormusji, D. R. Burdi, Dadabhai Jamasji, R. K. Vacha, Dorabji Hormusji, F. N. Bisni, J. A. da Gama, A. D. Mody, J. P. Nicholson, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Surgeon-Major D. N. Parukh, M. K. Bharucha, D. D. Writer, Rustom N. R. Ranina, P. P. Mulah (a visitor), and N. N. Katrak and M. D. Cama, honorary secretaries. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. D. J. Mantri was elected and Drs. Kursetji Pestonji Boyce, Bapooji Pestonji Narielvala, and Bejonji Nowrosji Horsedealer were proposed members of the Society. Dr. L. B. Dhargalker read notes of a case of hepatic abscess. Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock exhibited a child with spasmodic spinal paralysis. He also exhibited a machine for the generation and inhalation of ozone. Dr. J. A. da Gama read notes of a case of epistaxis. At the conclusion of these papers a good deal of discussion took place, in which Drs. Ismail Jan Mahamed, Khory, Katrak, Bharucha, Dadabhai, Parukh, Cama, Dimmock, C. Hormusji, and Andrade took part. With a vote of thanks to Dr. Dhargalker, Surgeon-Major Dimmock and Dr. da Gama, the meeting was dissolved.

THE LATE MR. FRANK CHALK.

IN the death of Mr. Frank Chalk, which was announced by us yesterday as having occurred at his bungalow on the Palli Hill, on Sunday last, the profession in Bombay has lost an esteemed and respected member. He was in his usual health about half-past 10 p.m., on Saturday, when Mr. Smetham, his partner in the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, who had been dining with him that evening, left him for his own bungalow close by. It is believed that Mr. Chalk had an apoplectic fit during the night; for, not seeing him get up in the morning, his servants knocked at the door, but received no response. Becoming alarmed at what appeared to them to be an unusual occurrence, one of the servants made a report of it to Mr. Smetham. The latter went to Mr. Chalk's bungalow at once and knocked at the door, but there was no reply. The door was then pushed open, when Mr. Smetham observed his partner lying insensible in bed and breathing very heavily. Dr. De Monte and Dr. Gonsalves were soon after in attendance, followed by Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot, who resides at Bandora, and Dr. Sidney Smith from Bombay. All that medical skill could do was found unavailing, and Mr. Chalk, who never regained consciousness, died about 3 p.m. Only ten days ago, Mrs. Chalk and her two boys left Bombay by the s. s. Carthage for Australia on their way to Tasmania, where Mr. Chalk possessed some property in Hobart. Much sympathy is felt among Mr. Chalk's numerous friends in Bombay for the lady and the children, to whom the news of his death will be a sad blow. Mr. Chalk was married in 1879 and had three children, one of whom died some time ago. Mr. Chalk has a brother in Bombay, Mr. Oliver Chalk, an auditor on the G. I. P. Railway; also a brother and sister in Hobart, Tasmania; and a sister in London.

Mr. Chalk first came out to Bombay and enrolled himself as an attorney of the High Court on the 15th September, 1868. He soon after joined Mr. W. Thacker, a solicitor, in business, which was carried on under the name of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk. In 1871 Mr. Thacker, who proceeded on a voyage for the benefit of his health, died on the way to Ceylon. In the following year, Mr. Chalk was joined in business by Mr. Allan F. Turner, and the firm was carried on in the name of Messrs. Chalk and Turner. The partnership was dissolved in 1877, and Mr. Chalk carried on business on his own account until the year 1880 when he was joined by Mr. Walker, Mr. Smetham, the junior partner, in the present firm, joining six years later. The firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham enjoyed much influence in the profession, and had extensive professional connections in mercantile and banking circles in Bombay.

Mr. Chalk was the maker of Palli Hill, which he bought from Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee about twenty years ago together with other landed property, situated at Bandora Hill Road. What was but a wilderness at first began to develop, under Mr. Chalk's skilful management, into a park, where several bungalows have been built, and the site of which is considered by some medical men to be even more salubrious than that of Bandora or Malabar Hill. In the work of improvement which he commenced on the Hill, Mr. Chalk had at first some disputes with the villagers, resulting in a law-suit in the High Court; but in subsequent years, when the men came to understand his character better, they loved and esteemed him as a benefactor. Mr. Chalk afterwards sold the estate to a joint-stock company, known as the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, receiving a large number of its shares in payment, and continuing to the last as the chairman of its board of directors. It was Mr. Chalk's laudable intention to turn Palli Hill, on account of its salubrity, into residential quarters for Europeans. He was also a director of several mills and other joint-stock companies, including the mill companies managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. He died at the age of 50 years, leaving a widow and two sons, aged eleven and thirteen years respectively, and landed property at Palli Hill and Hobart. Mr. Chalk was a good friend and a clever lawyer, and was very much liked by all who knew him. The natives of Palli Hill have lost in his death a true friend indeed. The offices of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. Frank Chalk took place yesterday afternoon, at the Sewree Cemetery. It was attended by a large number of friends. Several friends came to the cemetery direct, and awaited the arrival of the coffin to pay their last respects. The funeral procession started from Bandora at 3-45 p.m., and after a drive of aboutan hour and-a-half, the coffin was brought at the gate of the cemetery, at a quarter past five. A great number of friends attended the procession, and came all the way from Bandora to Sewree. The coffin was admitted at the gate by the Rev. Mr. Sellar, who performed the funeral ceremony. It bore the inscription—"Frank Chalk, died 19th Feb., 1893, aged 50 years," and was prepared by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., undertakers. Amongst those who attended the funeral were:—Messrs. C. P. Cooper, Oliver Chalk, George Cotton, E.R. Smetham, W. C. Walker, J. Hewitt, L. Crawford, J. Bristed, Craigie, H. J. Burder, G. C. Plinston, R. Gilbert, J. Payne, C. Nixon, Allan Turner, D. Gostling, Lynch, Howse, Thacker, Morris, Allum, Hall, Muirhead, Jones, Armstrong, Hammond, Pescio, Fischer, Corfield, De la Fosse, Meiffre, Francke, Wehrli, J.-P. Cornforth, W. Lidbetter, A. Bland, H. Bromley, G. Lund, N. Randle, J. P. Watson, A. Spencer, C. Chambers, M. Symons, A. Allan, F. Soundy, F. G. Dumayne, F. S. Piper, Miles, J. F. Fernandez, F. R. Viccaji, Hormusji Muncherji Chijgur, P. Byramji, Dadabhoy Bomonji, Jeejeebhoy Framji Bomonji, Hormusji Bomonji, Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, Shamrao Laud, P. N. Laud, C. J. Khambatta, and Dinshaw Shapoorji Dallas, &c. Several ladies were also present. The pall was literally covered with wreaths.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, February 1, is summarised in the following remarks:—

The past fortnight might well have been characterized by somewhat of an enhanced activity in the market here, looking at the rise in prices of raw material in India, a rise which is considered almost prohibitive of full-time work by the mills, the consequential increase in the rates of yarn there, and the probability almost verging on certainty of the spinnings at Bombay agreeing to work two days short in a week for some time to come, but owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year, falling on the 17th instant, purchasers have had to undergo the ordeal of the settlement period, and they have therefore for the time being refrained from going in for extensive settlements. The result has been that prices have lowered about $¼ to $1½ here and there, and transactions have transpired to the limited extent of 7,000 bales comprising about

1,300	bales of No.	20	sold at	$77	to	$85
500	"	"	16	"	73	to	80
1,100	"	"	12	"	66	to	76
3,925	"	"	10	"	65	to	78
175	"	"	8/6	"	66	to	69

leaving about 12,090 bales in stock to contend against future contingencies. But, considering the tendency of the purchasers as evinced by the fact of well-nigh half the amouns of present settlements having passed in goods "to arrive," and taking also into account the depletion of stocks, as likewise the curtailed nature to supplies henceforward under aforesaid circumstances, a much better feeling is looked for after the turn of the year, the more so as the demand from the North is likely to increase after a month or so in anticipation of the re-opening of the markets there.

As it has been under demand from Hankow, Chefoo, and Tientsin, sales of about 5,000 bales at previous rates have been reported from Shanghai, conspicuous amongst them being a sale of 1,000 bales No. 16 "Dragon." The feeling of an increased demand from the provinces after the New Year has evidently a strong hold on the merchants there, and hopes of better rates are entertained. Unsold stocks are estimated at about 16,000 bales.

In Japan dealers have drawn supplies from here and Shanghai. Local spinnings having first held off for lower prices of Cotton, have been compelled to buy Indian descriptions at dollars 20·20 up to dollars 22·70 and American Middling Upland up to dollars 26 per picul.

AMONG the articles forming the Vatican loan exhibit to Chicago, for which the United States steamship Newark has called at Naples, there are, says a Rome correspondent, five mosaics of great value. There are also documents from the Vatican archives concerning Columbus which are esteemed to be so precious that two men of the Newark's crew guard them night and day.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. Those also present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dhurumsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surg Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carrol, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakursi Mulji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Ghulam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. J. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

MR. STEVENS AND THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation took up the consideration of memorandum, dated 23rd January, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding letters from Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., the architect of the new Municipal Offices, on the subject of the removal of the new furniture from the Council Chamber. Mr. Mehta, it will be remembered, proposed at the last meeting that Mr. Stevens be informed that the Corporation thought it desirable to re-arrange the furniture according to their own requirements.

Mr. Roughton, in discussing the question, said that he would move an amendment to the effect that before coming to any final decision upon the matter the Corporation should give the arrangement, as designed by Mr. Stevens, a further trial.

The President: That is not the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Roughton: Mr. Stevens' matter is before the meeting.

The President: The subject of an amendment is not in any way connected with the subject of Mr. Stevens' letters.

Mr. Roughton: I understand that the proposition is to practically tell Mr. Stevens that the Corporation does not wish to do anything further in the matter.

Mr. Mehta: Nothing of the sort.

Mr. Roughton: My amendment is that with reference to his letter Mr. Stevens be informed that a further trial of the arrangements made by him for the furnishing of the new hall be made before a final decision is come to in the matter.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that Mr. Roughton's amendment was out of order, inasmuch as it sought to deal with a question which had only been recently disposed of by the Corporation, and which, therefore, could not be brought forward under the Act before the expiry of three months.

The President then intimated he would presently read to the Corporation the resolution of the Corporation passed on the subject of the removal of the new furniture.

Mr. Roughton asked that he might address the Corporation in the meantime on the subject of Mr. Mehta's proposition. It would, no doubt, be in the recollection of the Corporation that when Mr. Stevens' designs were sanctioned by them there was placed upon them not only the design of the interior of the hall but also the design of the Council Chamber itself. Every member had the opportunity of purchasing copies of photographs, in addition to the designs, at a cost of Rs. 2 a-piece, and he was one of those who had purchased a copy of the photos of the interior of the hall as it was then supplied to them. He produced that copy now, from which it would appear that the arrangement in the hall, as was contemplated at the time, was just the same as when they held their first meeting in the Council Chamber only the other day. He observed from the photograph and there were the likenesses of two spectators, one of whom bore a somewhat striking resemblance to Mr. Mehta, with a blank smile upon his face.

Mr. Mehta: I did not approve of the design. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Roughton, continuing, said that the Corporation at that time distinctly contemplated an arrangement in the form of a semi-circle, such as they saw on the day they first assembled in the new hall. It appeared from the design submitted to them that there were five seats on the dais for the favoured few. Some little irritation was caused at their first meeting in respect of those who were elevated on the dais. There was no dispute whatever about the Municipal Commissioner and their worthy Secretary; but there was a little amount of jealousy exhibited in the case of the members who occupied seats on the dais. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) In the year 1889, when the construction of the new hall was sanctioned, the Corporation were informed of what the internal arrangement would be, and they actually sanctioned the furniture in accordance with the designs then submitted by Mr. Stevens. The arrangement in the London County Council Hall and such other halls built in modern times was the same as they saw the first time they assembled in their new Council Chamber. The Corporation having deliberately sanctioned the designs and incurred a large expenditure on the furniture and its arrangements, it would now be a reflection upon their business capacity if they resolved to do away with it without giving it a fair trial. (Hear, hear.)

The President ruled that Mr. Roughton's amendment could not be put to the meeting as three months had not expired since the matter was decided upon at the first meeting.

Mr. Roughton replied that it did not matter if the trial was given now or three months hence.

The President said that the last resolution passed upon the subject was to the effect that the report of the committee appointed for the re-arrangement of the new hall be approved and adopted. The report stated that the dais and the new chairs should be removed and that the old table and chairs be placed in their stead. That arrangement having been approved by the Corporation, no other arrangement opposed to it could now be discussed.

Dr. Banks said that when they first assembled in the new hall the Corporation resolved to remove the furniture without giving it a fair trial. It was perfectly true that it was impossible to hear the speakers that day, because there was such a row in all parts of the new building and the wind was blowing so hard. It was a great pity that the beautiful furniture was not utilized in some way or other. It was in his opinion desirable to consult the architect before the furniture was absolutely shelved.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said he thought that so far as the personal aspect of the question was concerned, the best course for the Corporation to pursue would be to adopt Mr. Mehta's proposition, which sought to inform Mr. Stevens, that the Corporation having found the arrangement made by him to be unsuitable they had made an arrangement which was considered suitable to them. Mr. Mehta's proposition was not in any way derogatory to the professional ability or skill on the part of Mr. Stevens for which they all entertained the highest opinion. Practically they had found the present arrangement more suitable than the former. Speaking on the "ornamental or imperial aspect of the question," Mr. Sayani observed that the people of India are known for their love of show, Imperialism was the order of the day, and the sooner they did away with the idea the better for the Corporation. They must look to things not because they were showy but because they were useful and practicable. Their President, who was *primus inter pares* should not for the sake of a mere sentiment be so elevated as not to be considered one of them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll said he was sorry the necessities of the case required that Mr. Stevens' name should come into that matter at all. The view they should take in that matter was that they were dealing with their own architect, who was for the time being their servant. It was usual for the Corporation to treat their servants with a certain amount of courtesy and consideration. He submitted that the conduct of the Corporation on the occasion when they gave a very partial and futile trial to the furniture was anything but courteous to their architect. They gave the matter little or no thought. There were a few hasty words spoken and a great deal of noise and confusion, and by acclamation, though it was very doubtful that it was carried by acclamation, an order was given that the whole of the furniture should be hustled out of the room as fast as possible. He ventured to say that the re-arrangement of the furniture was hasty and discourteous and was such that their architect had every reason to resent. He was surprised, therefore, to hear Mr. Mehta say that Mr. Stevens had no right to write to the Corporation in the manner he did.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Stevens had disobeyed the order of the Corporation.

Mr. Carroll continuing said that if Mr. Mehta thought that it was disobedience of orders, Mr. Stevens took a quite different view of the thing. Mr. Stevens had received an order from the Corporation as to the arrangement of the furniture, and that order having been completely and faithfully carried out it was no wonder that he thought that he was acting within his just rights, and every man who valued his honour would act in the way in which Mr. Stevens acted and say that he would have nothing to do with the removal of the furniture which had been arranged in accordance with instuctions received from the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) It was urged that the arrangement made by Mr. Stevens was of such a character as not to allow members sitting at one end of the table being heard at the other end; but the arrangement was capable of alteration, the chairs being placed closer to each other than they were on the occasion they first assembled in the hall. The arrangement made by Mr. Stevens was very common at home, the County Council of London, and similar other bodies on the Continent having, of late, adopted the same semi-circular theatre-fashion arrangement, the chairman sitting on the dais above all other members.

Mr. Mehta: What do they do in the House of Commons?

Mr. Carroll: The House of Commons was not built in modern times.

Mr. Geary: The speaker of the House of Commons sits on the dais. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll said he would suggest the matter should be kept open for further consideration, and would move an amendment that a committee be appointed to consider in conjunction with the architect the best way of completing the furnishing of the Council Hall in accordance with the wishes of the Corporation.

The President remarked that the last amendment was much the same as the amendment of Mr. Roughton, and could not be submitted to the Corporation for reasons he had already given in connection with Mr. Roughton's amendment.

Mr. Carroll submitted that this amendment was in order. If any change in the wording of the amendment was deemed necessary he would be too glad to do it. Mr. Stevens' letter was before the Corporation and it was not disposed of by that body.

The President: Your amendment is out of order and I have ruled it as such.

Mr. Carroll: If you rule it out of order——

Mr. Geary: I submit the amendment is in order. (Hear, hear.)

The President: Mr. Geary, you are not here to instruct me as to points of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geary: I have every right to point out.

The President: You have no right.

Mr. Geary: Mr. Mehta spoke to you with regard to the amendment.

Mr. Mehta: It is utterly untrue. I have not spoken a word to the President about the amendment. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Geary: I accept your denial. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mehta has been impressing upon the President that this is a question of the greatest——(Loud cries of order, order, by the members around the end of the table at which Mr. Mehta sat.)

The President: As soon as Mr. Carroll sat down I said the amendment did not materially differ from the amendment proposed by Mr. Roughton, and that it could not, therefore, be put to the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll: If that is your ruling as regards my amendment you have to consider the further point, namely, that I am willing to change the wording of the amendment in any manner which may be considered advisable.

Mr. Wacha: Mr. Carroll cannot speak again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Setalvad: Sit down, Mr. Carroll.

Mr. Carroll: Order, order.

Mr. Setalvad: Mr. Carroll having spoken and sat down he is not entitled to speak again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll: I am in order. That gentleman, Mr. Setalvad, is out of order.

Mr. Wacha: Mr. Carroll has exhausted his right of speaking.

The President: Mr. Carroll, I cannot allow you to make any alterations in your amendment on which you have already spoken. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha: Please sit down, Mr. Carroll. (Loud laughter)

Mr. Carroll: Mr. President, if you rule me out of order I will sit down. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dhurumsi spoke in favour of Mr. Metha's proposition observing that there was no insult or discourtesy meant to Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Geary drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that more than two-thirds of the members of the Corporation had not the convenience of sitting at a table upon which they could write or place their papers. They were debarred from the convenience which every assembly had provided for it by some such arrangement which the Corporation deliberately approved and sanctioned when the hall was first designed. He had called their attention to the fact when they were in the old hall that since it was intended to come to the new offices the members should be better housed and arrangements made in such a way that their business could be transacted in a better manner. That was the opinion that then prevailed, and it was with that view the Corporation sanctioned the large expenditure of one lakh for different arrangemnts in the provision made for the conducting of the discussions of this Corporation.

Mr. Wacha: Not one lakh for this hall.

Mr. Geary, continuing, said if that gentleman would defer his remarks till he gave his he would advance public business. He (Mr. Geary) said the Corporation sanctioned that large outlay for the purpose of getting the present arrangements, and he thought it was a pity having made the outlay, they should debar themselves from its fruits. It was not correct to say the Corporation decided that the present arrangement was the only one that was designed for the convenience of the members of the Corporation. On the contrary as he began by stating there were members who were fortunate enough to be seated around that awkward and ungainly table who could hear the debates, but there were also other members who could not at all sit at the table and hear the discussion. This was a state of things that was to be regretted after having allowed something like a lakh of money they should go back to the old state of things and decline to use the new. He had been just informed the value of the new furniture was advertised that day. But he was not aware that was done by a note of the Corporation. To advertise the whole of the furniture which did not get five minutes' trial was a decided mistake. He had a right to protest on behalf of the ratepayers against the expenditure of their money, after the whole of the furniture had been tumbled out of the door. Mr. Mehta went so far as to say Mr. Stevens disobeyed orders in not moving the dais and furniture he had been instructed to provide. To give Mr. Stevens a peremptory order to remove the furniture was an act of descourtesy he was not entitled to receive. (Hear, hear.) At the present moment the huge table they were siting at gave all the inconvenience that was complained of on the first occasion. There were gentlemen sometimes seated in the third row who continually complained they could not hear what was said, when Mr. Mehta addressed the meeting the gentleman immediately opposite could hear without difficulty and Mr. Mehta could see their faces. But people sitting behind could not be seen and could not always hear the debates. It was with a view to obviate such inconvenience that the arrangements desired by the Corporation were carried out. In the Canton of Switzerland the chairs were arranged in a semi-circle where the President sat on a dais in a seat and beside him the Municipal Commissioner with the other Executive Officers around him. After explaining this method Mr. Geary went on to say that the important matter was that more than half of the members of the Corporation were without a table or any other kind of desk to assist them in following the business of the day. They were deprived of that advantage. Mr. Geary practically pointed out that the old chairs occupied more space than the new ones they were going to sell by auction. He bowed to the President's order that the question could not be raised, but he declined to look upon the matter as closed. He considered the present arrangement was clumsy and would suggest that by way of experiment a certain number of the desks might be placed for the use of those who wished it, and if they were found suitable they might be kept. He did not say they should be auctioned. That was undesirable.

Mr. Hamilton suggested that Mr. Mehta might add a rider to his proposal that the Corporation in making the alterations in the arrangement of the furniture did not intend to hurt Mr. Stevens' feelings.

Mr. Solomon reminded the members of the Corporation he had pointed out at their first meeting that he thought their action was rather hasty. He was in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition as the present arrangements were found to be very suitable.

Mr. Mehta replied in terms pointing out the unsuitability of the arrangements of the furniture in the hall, and did not see how they could follow the arrangements in Council Chambers in Switzerland, France, and America where the business was totally different and carried on under very different circumstances. They did not require any grand furniture which was found impracticable for their debates. He considered the Corporation had every right to ask Mr. Stevens and his assistant and contractors to help in removing the desks especially as his assistant was a paid servant of the Municipality.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was put to the vote and was carried by thirty-three votes against eight.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

With regard to the excesses in the estimates for the Tansa Water-Works Mr. Dhurumsi moved and Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded that the report of the Standing Committee, No. 12,054, dated 15th instant on the question of the further excess on the estimates for the Tansa Water-Works be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to the payment of the excess of Rs. 90,000 from the balance of the premia (Rs. 93,839-10-6) received on the issue of the Tansa Loan instalment raised prior to and up to 1891. That no payment be made (1) in respect of extra work in tunnel No. 1 (2) on account of bonus claimed by the contractor for having the 48" main from Ghatkopur to Bombay without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee.

That the total credits of Rs. 1,077,594 for mains, special casting, &c., be temporarily adjusted against the advance of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution No. 444 of the 11th April, 1892, for the purchase of mains, the pipes so taken, &c., being used for the general service of the Water-Works Department.

That of the total charges amounting to Rs. 26,532 incurred for filling in tank at the junction of De Lisle Road, and Arthur Road for the site of a pipe depot for Tansa. Rs. 6,000 be charged to Tansa works as rent and the balance of Rs. 20,532 be debited to water-works and roads, rateably according to the area occupied by each department, to the debit of surplus cash balance. That Rs. 16,406 on account of the present value of stock at about 50 per cent. of its original cost, consisting of mathematical instruments, pipe testing machines, cement testing machines, crane, &c., be also temporarily adjusted by debit to the advance of Rs. 2,00,000 as aforesaid pending final adjustment against the Budget grants for water-works or other service, on sales as the case may be.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded by Mr. Kursondass Chabildass it was agreed that the debate on this question be postponed till the next meeting.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE JURY QUESTION AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Jury Question has now agitated the minds of the people of India, and particularly the Bengal native press has assumed an unworthy attitude towards their Lieutenant-Governor and also towards our Viceroy. Whatever may our opinion be as to the wisdom or policy of the Lieutenant-Governor in issuing an order abolishing the system or trying murder cases with the aid of a jury and of the Viceroy in its confirmation, we cannot but admit that the actions of the two great representatatives of her Majesty were actuated by motives of good faith in the discharge of the trust imposed in them for the better government of the people of India. It is yet to be seen whether the Secretary of State for India would confirm the jury notification. He may comfirm it or he may not confirm it, which latter event may probably lead the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Governor-General of India to resign their appointments, as it is rumoured that they have threatened to do, we cannot question the sincerity of the two administrators in the issue of that State Document of such a vital concern to the people of this country. The success to an attempt to deprive a people of a right which has already been vested in them, is always difficult to be achieved, and even if it is achieved, it must be followed by public discontent and social commotion.

No one who is an impartial observer of the results of the jury trials can deny that in many murder cases trials by Hindu jury lead to the failure of justice, but it is also too true to suppose that a judge, in all cases, sitting without the aid of a jury,as a sole judge of the issues of law and of facts, administers unfailing justice. I ask my countrymen, why do you hide your noble nature, which even a civilized world of the present century envies, that you possess tender hearts, wide sympathies for humanity, and a character for looking even at a horrible criminal with deep compassion in obedience to the laws of your Great Almighty Father, and in conformity to the hereditary instincts of looking everything with a religious insight, and looking everywhere divine? Is it a shame to speak the truth? How many of you, my countrymen, are there, who will not tremble to see a drop of blood of an animal split on the ground? How many there are, I ask, among you, who would suffer to be hard-hearted at the unpleasant sight of a man on the gallows? Why do you hide your noble antiquity as a God-fearing people, for the sake of worldly gain? Hindu heart is a tender, sympathetic, compassionate, and a loving heart. There is no doubt about it. It is an acknowledged fact. Why deny it? Better agitate for getting the bloody section of your Penal Code repealed than raise a clamour all round the land and show to the world that you are not a nation of those noble virtues, which the foreign people have perceived in your every-day actions and antique traditions, and which you have inherited from your illustrious Aryan forefathers.

Government does not propose to abolish the system of trial by jury in India. It wants to do away with the necessity of bringing a man of atrocious deeds before you, whom you, yourselves, shudder to see at the first moment, but when you once see him, your noble instincts cannot but lead you at the same time, to throw a piercingly tender glance at the criminal in the box. You feel sympathy for him and compassion for his poor nerves. Do not deny this truth. I now come to my point.

The Government of India asked the opinions of the Judges of the High Courts on the jury question, which have been collected and already published. Of these, the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang has been severely criticised by the native press of the Bombay Presidency, because the Honourable native judge has found that in Surat, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum trials by jury, in murder cases, are not successful and,therefore, has suggested their abolition. In my opiniou, Mr. Telang's views are greatly misunderstood by the people. The man, who was so ably fighting on behalf of his countrymen in the Legislative Councils, and who still fights for them in the University Senate, on the platform, and sometimes through the medium of the press, cannot be at once accused of trying to deprive the most valued rights of the people of "judging their own men by their own peers." The opinion of Mr. Justice Telang is a judicial opinion—not a political opinion—opinion of a man as a judge, not of a man as a statesman or a politician. He gave his opinion in his capacity as a judge and not in any other capacity. When the opinions of the High Court Judges were asked, the Government must have expected their opinions as judges and not as private persons, or public citizens, or editors of newspapers, or councillors, or statesmen, or politicians, or social or political reformers. Mr. Justice Telang's opinion is up to the point. A judge has to decide on facts that are present to his mind. His duty in the words of Mr. Justice Cunningham is "to examine the various facts and the grounds on which he is asked to believe them; to weigh those, which are contradictory, against one another; to estimate the corroborative effect of those which confirm one another; and to decide at last which of them he wholly believes or disbelieves, which of them he considers partially true, which of them he thinks so doubtful that he puts them aside, what are the inferences suggested by those which he considers true, and what, upon the whole, he believes about the matter." These remarks apply, of course, to trials before judicial tribunals; but they are equally useful in giving an impartial opinion on any question in which issues of law and of facts are involved. He cannot consistently with his duties as a judge see what the ultimate consequence of his judgment would be. If on the facts, he finds that a man has committed murder he must sentence him to death according to law. He must not see, whether politically, socially, morally, economically, and in the religious point of view the sentence of death if passed, would be a loss to the society or a gain to it. He has to declare the law, not to make the law, or to speculate on the possibilities any issues arising from his judgment. It is the function of a legislator and a statesman to see what the influence of a certain law would be on the society. In order to secure the highest good of the highest number, whether a people should be deprived of a vested right or invested with a new right,is a question for politicians and statesmen and not for the honourable judges on the bench. If they make that question also their own, they exceed the bounds of the province allotted to them. Mr. Justice Telang is not a politician or a statesman, but a Judge of a Supreme Court of Judicature. When he declared that in Surat, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum, justice in murder cases tried by jury fails to a considerable extent, he did so on the facts produced before him by the Sessions Judges. Had the Honourable Judge been a member of a Legislative Council and there expressed the opinion, which has been the cause of so much unpleasant criticism, the remarks of the native press would have been fairly good. Mr. Justice Telang is a Judge of the High Court. He has sacred duties to perform. Unless he is conscientious he cannot be a good judge. He must have known at the time of writing his minute that it will see the light it has seen, and which will call forth ridiculous and severe criticism from his countrymen knowing it, he gave out frankly that in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum, jury is incompetent to bring a murderer to justice, and therefore these districts should be withdrawn from their jurisdiction. This is a praiseworthy example of conscientious discharge of his duties as a judge. The present criticism of the native press is simply unfair.

One word more, and I have done. I appeal to my brethren to stop from agitating this question. Ask for the repeal of the present law. Get the sentence of death blotted out from the statutes of your country, and then you would be said to have done a service to humanity.

D. W. P.

Girgaum, February 16.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

AT the annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin's Fund at Calcutta, on the 17th instant, Sir Philip Hutchins delivered the following address:—

I have been commissioned this evening by the Lady-President to present for your acceptance this the Eight Annual Report of the National Association commonly called the Dufferin Fund. When "She who must be obeyed" has given an order, excuses are impossible, and apologies would be out of place. One can but do one's best. Once before, when under a mandate of the same character, I ventured to give you a hasty survey of our operations, as they then stood, province by province, and perhaps it will be convenient to follow a similar course on this occasion also. I know no way in which our actual progress can be better gauged or more clearly elucidated. I will not, however, ask you to travel with me beyond North India; the North-Western Provinces are those in which you are most interested, and they will afford a fair sample of the whole.

The first thought that must naturally occur to us all in connection with this present report, is that in all probability it will be the last to be presented under Lady Lansdowne's auspices. This seems to make it especially desirable that we should pause and "take stock," so to speak; that we should consider whether the work in which we are engaged has made any real progress since Lady Dufferin's departure, or whether it has been standing still, or perchance even falling off. For it will be in your recollection—it certainly is vividly in my own recollection—that it was very generally prophesied that the scheme inaugurated by Lady Dufferin in 1884 for the relief of her Indian sisters in pain and sickness—beneficent as it undoubtedly was and full of glorious promise as it appeared under the spell and glamour of her presence—would assuredly shrink and wane, and probably altogether collapse, as soon as she left us; as soon as it passed from under her fostering care and personal guidance. I venture to think that those who indulged in these forebodings entirely failed to realize how securely the scheme had been founded on the eternal principles of humanity and love; how wide-spread was the want which it supplied, and what a firm hold it had at once taken on the affections and sympathies of all classes. At all events, I find myself this evening in a position to demonstrate that those predictions were quite erroneous; they have been falsified by the actual results which I have now to lay before you. Let me ask you, then, to contrast the position revealed by this report for 1892 with that in which we stood four years ago. The report presented in February, 1889, dealt with the twelve-month ending November, 1888, and that, as you know, was just the time at which the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava handed over the administration of this great empire to his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Let us commence in the far west. Up to the end of 1888 Baluchistan was almost a *terra incognita* so far as the Dufferin Fund was concerned. The provincial branch was only established in November, 1889. Two dispensaries have now been erected at Quetta, and there is also a branch institution at Sibi. One of these is under the charge of a female hospital-assistant, and the Committee would gladly employ two other ladies of the same qualification if they were but available. This unfortunately is one of our chief difficulties everywhere. We have plenty of posts to offer, but it takes sadly long to find and to train women to fill them. On our way to the Punjab let us just take a hasty glance at Sind. In 1888 there was but a single dispensary at Hyderabad. A new hospital has lately been built at Shikarpur, and we have just deputed to take charge of it the lady-doctor who last arrived from England. There is also another hospital, to which the Central Committee have contributed Rs. 5,000, under construction at Karachi. In the great province of the Punjab much had already been done before Lady Dufferin's departure, and except at the capital town I cannot regard the subsequent progress as altogether satisfactory. There was even then the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore, which is independent, but has always received assistance both from our local and Central Committees; it still flourishes under Dr. Bielby and during last year, relieved a daily average of 100 out, and 20 in-patients. The number of students under professional instruction continue about the same; there are 10 at the College and 8 in the hospital-assistant class, all in receipt of scholarships; but only one girl joined the hospital-assistant class last year. A commodious home for the students has recently been built, under Lady Lyall's auspices and called by her name. But very little has been done in the districts. It is only at Rawal-Pindi that a dispensary has been established under female management. The absence of candidates for the grade of hospital-assistant is attributed to the want of an assured prospect of continuous employment. This is not the difficulty generally felt, and there seems to be some likelihood that in the Punjab, as elsewhere, enough district branches or Local Boards may come forward and co-operate to furnish the desired posts. A large hospital has been opened by the Maharajah of Patiala and placed under Dr. Mary Crawley. There is also a similar institution in the state of Kapurthala.

Continuing our eastward course we now come to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which, under the guidance of Sir A. Colvin, have from the first set a bright example of earnest and successful work. I believe a beginning had been made even before Lady Dufferin took up the matter, and that the person who first started female medical tuition in India was your own Inspector-General of Hospitals, Surgeon-Colonel Hilson, then Civil Surgeon of Agra. Here, then, the divine spark of enthusiasm which Lady Dufferin communicated found some accumulated material ready to hand, and it was fortunate enough to kindle a flame of fervour in Sir A. Colvin himself. After Lady Dufferin, it is to him that the Association owes the deepest obligation. You will find this cordially acknowledged in a resolution recorded in our report—but I will not stop to read it to you. So far as I can make out from the report of 1888, the only female hospital at that time was at Agra, only half of which was then open, but Lucknow had subscribed about ¼ lakh towards the construction of another. Agra has now the fully equipped Lyall Hospital, besides a maternity institution, while a fine hospital was opened at Lucknow in 1890. But this is not nearly all. The movement has permeated the length and breadth of the united province. No less than 25 out of 49 districts have affiliated branches and each district branch has provided its own hospital accommodation for women. At least four other districts are educating hospital-assistants at Agra. There are now four centres at which compounders, nurses, and midwives are being trained—Allahabad, Benares Bareilly, and Lucknow—and the Medical College at Agra continues to provide a moderate supply of hospital-asistants. But the complaint still is that well-educated girls are not coming forward, and the Committee has continually to regret its inability to meet demands for qualified practitioners. As regards finances in 1888 the Provincial Committee had invested Rs. 1,08,000. To this more than ¼ lakh has since been added, and the district branches have upwards of two lakhs on their own account. Special donations aggregating more than a lakh have been received during the past year. I have not been able to ascertain the exact number of patients relieved in 1888, but the numbers for 1892 are 6,000 in, and 244,000 out-patients.

And now, gentlemen, we arrive at this province, in the capital of which you yourselves reside. I cannot fail to remember that when I last addressed you at one of our anniversaries, it was my unpleasant duty to draw a contrast between the work done in Bengal and that accomplished elsewhere, very much to your disadvantage. You have changed all that now, and my language to-night must be that of hearty congratulation on an excellent and remarkable advance. In the matter of medical tuition, your College stands pretty much as it did, except that the certificated class has had a fourth year added to its curriculum, and should, therefore, furnish better practitioners. At the Campbell School you have 25 girls in training, as compared with 15 in 1888. A succession of female hospital-assistants has been turned out year by year, and in many places higher salaries are offered them than those enjoyed by men of the same qualifications. Nevertheless, many of these ladies refuse to take service under our fund and disappear from our ken. The Provincial Committee seems justified in drawing the inference that they obtain lucrative private practice. Anyway, they are available for attendance on your families, and that is our main object. And then as to medical relief. In 1888 the foundation-stone of your Zenana Hospital was indeed laid, but there seemed no likelihood of its early erection. Beyond that I can only find that a large sum had been promised at Dacca, with a view to building a hospital, while a certain amount of medical work had been done at Darbhanga. Now your hospital here has been completed at an expenditure considerably in excess of a lakh of rupees, and money has even been subscribed in advance to cover the cost of some improvements lately designed.

But the most welcome development has been in the mufassal, and I cannot resist the temptation to recapitulate briefly what has been done at many important stations. You have, to begin with, nine district branches. At Bankura a hospital is ready, though no hospital-assistant has yet been found to take charge of it. Bhagulpur has a hospital and a dispensary in the Fort, both under Miss Mitter. A ward has been opened at Chittagong under Miss Pereira. Comilla has its dispensary and lady-doctor, and there is a hospital nearly completed. The dispensary at Cuttack has a guaranteed income. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has placed his hospital in charge of Miss Ramsbottom. Gaya is particularly prosperous, having built a residence for Miss Perry and having nearly Rs. 60,000 invested for the erection of a hospital. I note that Babu Durga Prasad has given the large sum of Rs. 10,000 for a ward in it, to be named after his mother. Ranchi and Hazaribagh are about to build hospitals or wards partly out of money subscribed in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit. Probably the best possible local organization, away from the large cities, is that of a district branch with a female assistant surgeon or capable hospital-assistant working under the Civil Surgeon.

There are, moreover, other places which are doing good work without having formed a district branch. At Saran the district board—a body quite as more competent to carry on such work as a district branch—is establishing a small hospital under a female hospital-assistant. The munificent Maharaja of Bettiah has just finished a splendid hospital to which we are about to send an English lady-doctor after having given her some insight into our work at Agra. Good work is also being done at Baluchar, Rajnagar, and Dacca, in Bogra, Krishnagar, and Cossim-bazaar, but I cannot stop to go into further details. I have said enough to show that during the last two years there has been a remarkable development on the very best lines, and I submit that Lady Elliott and her Committee are fully justified in saying, at the conclusion of their report: "The liberality with which several of these branches have been endowed, and the zealous interest shown by their supporters, give the fairest promise for the future." Gentlemen, we have now gone through almost the whole of Northern India, and, as I said at the beginning, I will not ask you to accompany me further afield. If you want to know what has been done in other provinces, you must look for yourselves in this very comprehensive volume. I have left myself very little time to speak of the Central Committee's proceedings and the broader features of our work, and I must curtail my further remarks as far as possible. Taking first the subject of medical tuition, it is one of the Central Committee's duties to get out English lady-doctors and to assist branches in procuring other practitioners. On the whole, we have now nine ladies with full qualifications against five in 1888, 33 assistant surgeons as compared with 6, and we have also 21 hospital-assistants; there are besides a large number of trained nurses and midwives, and many hospital-assistants whom we have educated must be in private practice. The number of students necessarily fluctuates, but the present figure is 261 as compared with 220 in 1888. Gentlemen, it is for your families that these medical women are being instructed. Our aim and desire is that everywhere, or at all events wherever there is a prejudice against male-doctors, your families shall be able to secure the advice and treatment of adequately trained women of their own habits and speech, and some progress has undoubtedly been made in that direction. But there is great difficulty in finding native girls either ready to devote themselves to this kind of work or with sufficient general education to enable them to assimilate professional teaching. For some time, therefore, we must continue not only to import English ladies, but, even to bestow many of our highest scholarships on European or Eurasian candidates. This I think a misfortune, but the remedy lies with yourselves. The Association cannot do more than offer training with a certainty of honourable and remunerative work; they cannot force yours daughters to accept it. Next, as to the other great branch of our work—medical relief. We have now open in different parts of India, exclusively under female management, no less than 57 hospitals and dispensaries, or more than double the number (27) which existed in 1888. The cost of all these buildings cannot be readily calculated, but is certainly not less than 12 lakhs, and the greater part of this expenditure has been incurred in the last four years. I have also found some difficulty in ascertaining the number of patients relieved in 1888, but it was considerably under 200,000 and probably not much over 1,00,000. The number treated last year was 515,000, so that if we may assume 115,000 as the figure for 1888, there has been an average rise of a lakh of patients for each succeeding year. The number of in-patients in 1892 was 11,000. Nevertheless, gentlemen, we are fully aware that this is still but a commencement. The day of small things has not yet passed away, and we cannot for a moment relax our efforts. All we venture to say is, that the advance made during these first few years, in the face of much prejudice and apathy, and even some misrepresentation, is highly encouraging and may be hailed as an earnest of permanent vitality. At all events we feel that we may at least offer our respectful congratulations to her Excellency Lady Lansdowne on the prosperity which the Fund has enjoyed, and the substantial progress which it has made under her presidency.

One word in conclusion as to our finances. In 1888, the invested capital of the Central Committee and all branches was Rs. 9,88,000. This has now risen to Rs. 11,38,000 or if district branches are included, to Rs. 15,94,000—close on 16 lakhs. But the Central Committee has only been able to invest Rs. 10,000 since 1889, and I regret to say that the subscriptions to the Central Fund have dwindled to Rs. 1,140, nearly the whole of which came from two life-members. Moreovor, during the whole of these four years of which we have been speaking, only nine persons have qualified as life-members, and in those nine are includ both their Excellencies and three members of the Central Committee. One reason for this falling of, no doubt, is that her Excellency has steadily set her face against canvassing for subscriptions. This is a most salutary rule, but without infringing it, I may, perhaps, venture to point to the lakh just raised in the North-Western Provinces in commemoration of a retiring Lieutenant-Governor's interest in our work. I hardly think that an out-going Lady-President would strongly object to anything like a corresponding movement to enhance our central endowment.

LORD ROBERTS' SPEECH.

Lord Roberts then addressed the meeting as follows:—

"I do not think any words are needed from me, an outsider so to speak, to commend the object of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, to an assembly, composed, for the most part, of native gentlemen who must surely have the keenest interest in obtaining for those nearest and dearest to them the blessing of skilled medical aid. It will be more profitable to dwell on what the report only too plainly points out, namely, the necessity for still greater exertions in the future on the part of the Native, as well as the European, supporters of the work, if it is ever to secure to the women of India anything like the great benefits which Lady Dufferin hoped would result from her philantropic exertions. Since the Fund was first started, irrespective of the money set aside for building purposes, it has been found possible to invest sixteen lakhs of rupees, with the interest of which all current expenses of carrying on the important work of providing skilled medical aid to the women of India have to be met. How inadequate this sum is to the work to be accomplished, and how small, how very small, when compared to the vast wealth of India must, I think, strike every reader of the report! We learn from the report that 73 lady-doctors of various degrees of qualifications have been engaged to work more or less directly in connection with the Fund; that 57 hospitals and dispensaries have been established in various parts of the country; that 262 persons are being prepared at the several medical colleges and schools to replace casualties, and to enable the scheme to be extended as more money becomes available; and that half-a-million of women have received medical aid during the past year alone. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, and the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the founder, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the present Lady-President, and all who have laboured to bring about this result are to be congratulated on the progress made, and the success which has attended their efforts, but we must remember that, with all their exertions, the means at their disposal have only enabled hospitals and lady-doctors to be established in some of the larger towns and in a few of the more important places in the provinces. The large majority of the women of India live outside these limited areas, and for these probably, not less than one hundred and forty millions, skilled medical aid is at present an impossibility. It was in the hope of being able to provide this aid that Lady Dufferin laboured so incessantly when in India, and to the realization of which she still devotes so much of her time in England. What is necessary for the Committees and for the outside public clearly to understand is, that the scheme is as yet only in its infancy, and must not be looked upon as a work for which a great deal has been done, and which ought now to be able to take care of itself. As education spreads and the mass of the people become enlightened, it is impossible to imagine that they will be satisfied with the rough, not to say barbarous, treatment which their women, too often it is to be feared, experience at the hands of the ignorant of their own sex, upon whom they are at present forced to depend for medical help; at the same time it is extremely improbable that native ladies, or even women of the inferior classes, will ever allow themselves to be attended by male-doctors; it is, therefore, essential that women should be trained to carry on efficiently the work of doctors and medical subordinates. The 73 doctors, assistant surgeons, and hospital-assistants now borne on the books of the Association are a mere drop in the ocean of Indian female suffering; if they were multiplied by hundreds or even thousands their number would still fall short of what is really required. It is in training women—European, Eurasian, and Native—to become efficient medical advisers, in sending them to work in the more remote districts, and in giving them sufficient salaries to prevent their being obliged to take fees from the poorer women, that, in my opinion, the money subscribed to Lady Dufferin's Fund can most profitably be utilised. Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot urge too strongly upon you the necessity for doing all that lies in your power to bring home to the people of India the duty of supporting the Countess of Dufferin's Fund."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Lieutenant-Governor proposed, and Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore seconded, a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said:—

"Your Honour, Your Excellencies, Maharaja, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is your custom to acknowledge much too generously the services rendered by the Chairman upon these occasions. The proceedings of our annual meetings are so orderly and unanimous that the President has no occasion to assert himself, or to take more than a merely formal part. I do not know whether outside this room the Central Committee habitually encounters much opposition; if it does, it contrives to get rid of it upon these occasions. The result is, no doubt, convenient, but I have sometimes thought that our discussions would be more interesting and picturesque if the critical element were more largely represented; and I think it is really worth the while of the responsible authorities of the Association to consider whether they might not follow an example which has recently been set them elsewhere, and offer some encouragement to the exercise of the right of interpellation at these annual gatherings. That there is a fair prospect of an interesting financial discussion upon these occasions may, I think, be inferred from the remarks of my friend, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with regard to the relations of the Central Fund and the fund under the control of the Provincial Committee. (Applause.) Useful as these annual meetings are, for the purpose of considering the position of the Association, we are, of course, well aware that it is not at them that the real work of the Dufferin Fund is done. These meetings are, as it were, our parade movements, executed with proper dignity and decorum, but they would be nothing without the operations carried on in the field under the direction of the Central Committee, by the Local Committees and numerous friends of the Association, who are co-operating with them in different parts of India, the Civil Surgeons, who give up their leisure to do the work of the Fund, ladies who have interested themselves in its affairs, Public Works Officers who have planned and supervised the erection of our hospitals and dispensaries. (Applause.) It is to their sustained efforts that the success of the Association is due, and it is to them that Lady Lansdowne wishes me to return her cordial thanks for the support which they have so ungrudgingly given to her. It is very satisfactory to hear, and to me to feel, that owing to that support the Dufferin Fund has not only held its own during our connection with this country, but has taken those rapid strides to which reference has been made in the report, and in the interesting speech with which Sir Philip Hutchins presented it to you."

His Excellency then referred to the report, saying that the financial outlook was, on the whole, better than it has ever been. The result attained was very satisfactory. He continued: "I must say one word, expressive of Lady Lansdowne's recognition of what has been done during the last two years in your own province of Bengal. I remember well the speeches to which the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose referred, and how a certain feeling of mortification was experienced by all who expected great things from this province at the comparatively small result which had been achieved within it. That reproach, if it was one, has been most effectually removed, and I feel that our special acknowledgments are due to the Lieutenant-Governor and to Lady Elliott for their exertions to secure such a result. (Applause.) Lady Lansdowne has asked me to say for her one special word in recognition of the liberal support which the Fund has met with in many of the Indian states, and I can bear witness to the fact that during my annual tours I have constantly found that the Chiefs and Rulers exhibited the strongest personal interest in the movement, and took a pride in supporting it by the provision of admirably contrived and equipped hospital buildings. (Applause.) She also wishes me to join her acknowledgments to those which Sir Philip Hutchins has already offered to Sir Auckland Colvin for the vigorous encouragement which, during his tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, he never failed to give to the Association; and I must not forget that she particularly instructed me to express her sense of the value of the services rendered by Mr. Hewett, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, who is about to vacate his office. The Committee is fortunate in having secured as Mr. Hewett's successor so excellent a man of business as Colonel Pritchard, who will, no doubt, bring to the management of the affairs of the Fund the same skill which has earned for him his distinguished reputation as Accountant-General in the Military Department. (Applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, satisfactory as this report is, I trust that the Association will not allow itself to believe that no further efforts are necessary in order to ensure the success of the movement. Nothing could be further from the truth. A great deal yet remains to be done before we can take it for granted that its place in this country is well assured. Now, I do not propose to detain you with any remarks as to the future that lies before it, and I wish to express my hearty concurrence with the general tone of the speeches which have been delivered, notably by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose in regard to this point. Both of them warned us against regarding what had been achieved in the past with too much confidence and too much exultations. It is quite true, I hope, that the Dufferin Fund has passed through a very critical period of its career, but you may depend upon it that trying times are ahead of us and that if a good deal has been done a great deal more has yet to be accomplished before we can regard the movement as thoroughly well-established with an assured future in this great country. I hope the time will come when it will receive a much more general measure of support, than is accorded to it at present, a support, I mean, which will be continuous and steady and not merely, as is apparently to some extent the case at present, spasmodic and varying according to the amount of interest taken in it by persons in prominent positions. I also hope that as time goes on we shall notice the disappearance of one difficulty to which Sir Philip Hutchins refers, I mean the apparent reluctance of young women of the better class and with a sufficient general education, to devote themselves to medical work. I earnestly trust that in the time to come the profession which we ask our students to adopt will be regarded as an attractive and honourable one and that the most intelligent and best educated of our Indian girls will show themselves ready to adopt it. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it remains for me to thank you on behalf of Lady Lansdowne and myself for the great kindness with which you have referred to our names. We shall not readily forget our connection with the Dufferin Fund, and we shall watch with the most friendly interest over its progress long after we have left India. I am sure that Lady Lansdowne will cherish in her memory the kindly words in which she has been referred to during the course of the proceedings this afternoon. She and I both with all our hearts wish success to this movement, and trust that it may come to gain for itself an assured and permanent place as a great and useful national institution in this country." (Loud and continued applause.)

MR. FAZULBHAI VISRAM'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram said:—Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to second this motion and consider it an honour as well as a pleasure to do so. I am a comparative stranger to Calcutta, and unfortunately have not had that time—nor health either—to devote to this subject which would justify me in making anything like a fitting speech on this occasion. Nor, perhaps, is it necessary that I should do so considering that the aims and objects of this noble Institution are by this time well-known throughout the country. They may be summed up in two words or rather two classes, medical tuition and medical aid for the women of India; and yet of what stupendous importance they are in a country like ours, where women are bred and brought up to a different mode of life? They are subject to all the human ailments and, perhaps, more so than their more advanced sisters, and yet they happen to be at a serious disadvantage in times of labour and illness. As we all know, healthy women mean healthy children, and healthy children make strong, robust men in the ordinary course of things. Hence it is a matter of national importance to us to cherish an institution which has the elements of elevating us as a nation. Lady Dufferin and Lady Lansdowne have undoubtedly earned the everlasting gratitude of the teeming millions of India by founding and fostering this beneficent fund, in which they have also received the cordial co-operation of, among others, Lady Reay and Lady Harris at Bombay, and Lady Wenlock at Madras, and of some other good ladies with whom, as with them, it has been merely a labour of love. It now remains for us, the people of this country, to bestir ourselves and awaken to the great necessity—I should almost say, the sacred duty—of supporting it from within and making its sphere of usefulness as far-reaching as possible. If necessary, we might even lay aside for a while, at least, our political aspirations in order to accomplish the good aimed at by this movement to the fullest possible extent, as in my humble opinion, that is of more importance to the country than anything else. However, without drifting into the somewhat delicate subject of politics, I may now conclude these somewhat desultory remarks of mine, with the expression of my earnest hope that we may be able to take up and follow this one more good example set us by the English race and that too by the flower of it. For obvious reasons I cannot say any more in its praise in the presence of its representatives here.

SIR C. CROSTHWAITE AT BHOPAL.

FESTIVITIES in honour of the visit of Sir C. Crosthwaite to Bhopal began on Monday morning by the reception, beyond the city limits, of the Agent to the Governor-General, who was met at Chola by her Highness, the Political Agent, the Wazir Imtiaz Ali, and a concourse of the chief officials and notabilities of the State. The Begum, who in a close carriage, awaited Mr. Crosthwaite's arrival, alighted closely veiled to receive the A. G. G., and shook hands with him when he got down from his travelling phaeton. Mr. Crosthwaite then entered one of the State carriages, and drove off to the Kothi, the Imperial Service Cavalry forming his escort. In the evening there was a State banquet at the Lal Kothi, the Political Agent's residence.

At the conclusion of the banquet her Highness the Begum proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress in a speech in Urdu, which was translated to the company by Captain Meade, in the following terms:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—My mother, the late Nawab Sikander Begum of Bhopal, had a great natural affection for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. I, her daughter, hold the same feelings, and, as such, it is incumbent on me to take this opportunity to give expression to the sentiments of love and loyalty with which I regard her most Gracious Majesty. I have always regarded her Majesty in the same light as my own mother, and she on her part has constantly shown me the same kind regard and favour. It is unnecessary for me to detail all my obligations to her Majesty or to give expression to my personal and family feelings of loyalty and faithfulness to her Majesty's Government, as they are already widely known. A short time back his Excellency Lord Lansdowne, her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General in India, excused me and my successors in Bhopal for ever from the duty of presenting a nuzzer, and in honour of this I have invited you, Ladies and Gentlemen, and asked you to honour me by joining in the festivities I am making, and I now ask you all to drink the health of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and to join me in praying for her Majesty's prosperity and long-life.

Her Highness then proposed the heath of the Agent to the Governor-General and Mrs. Crosthwaite as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Since Mr. Crosthwaite took over the office of Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, he has invariably treated me in a manner that merits my constant gratitude. It was during his tenure of office that the Viceroy and Governor-General twice honoured me by visiting Bhopal, and it has been during the same auspicious time that I have secured further honour and importance by the remission of my nuzzer. Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite have further honoured me by kindly accepting my invitation on the present occasion. I am also grateful to all the other ladies and gentlemen who have honoured me by coming to Bhopal, and I ask you all to drink to the good health of Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite and join me in wishing them all happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Crosthwaite in responding said:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of Mrs. Crosthwaite and myself, I beg to return you sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk our health. Her Highness has spoken most kindly of me, and of the friendly relations which have always existed between us. I thank her Highness for the expression of these kindly sentiments. I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking her Highness for the courtesy and friendly spirit with which she has treated me, and I am also sincerely glad that the additional honour which has recently been conferred upon her Highness has been conferred during my tenure of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Begum has mentioned the sentiments of love and affection which she and her mother, the Sikander Begum, have always entertained towards her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Her Highness and her mothers have not merely entertained feelings of loyalty and affection towards her Majesty, but they have always been ready, whenever occasion offered, to give practical expression to these feelings. You, Ladies and Gentlemen, know how loyal the rulers of Bhopal have always been to the British Government. You remember how, in the troubled times of 1857, her Highness' mother, who was then Regent of Bhopal, remained the steadfast ally of the British Government, and not only this, but by her strong and able administration preserved order in her State. When Sir Henry Durand, the Governor-General's Agent, had to leave Indore, which was then in a state of rebellion, it was to Bhopal that he looked for aid, feeling sure of the friendship and loyalty of the Begum. He came to Bhopal and received, as he expected, a hospitable welcome. The services of her Highness the Sikander Begum will never be forgotten by us, and ever since her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum succeeded to the Government of the State, she also has shown her loyalty and attachment to her Majesty. She is always hospitable, always courteous and kind, and we all feel that we have a true friend in her Highness. The State of Bhopal is a large State, comprising no less than 8,200 square miles, with a population of nearly a million people. It is a difficult task to administer a State like this, and the ability and sound judgment with which her Highness has governed are worthy of all admiration. As I have said, I personally have much to thank her for. Since I have been in Central India the affairs of Bhopal have given me no anxiety, and I always find her Highness ready to help me whenever I require assistance. For the benefit of her people the Begum has done and is doing much. She has an excellent General Hospital in Bhopal, and a Hospital for Women under the charge of a lady doctor. At Sehore she has recently established an asylum for lepers, a most useful and benevolent institution, which under Dr. Dane's able management is, I believe, affording much relief to the unfortunate class of sufferers for whom it is intended. Then her Highness does much for the education of her people. Besides the schools in the country towns there is a large school for boys in Bhopal and a girls' school under the superintendence of Miss Niebel, and a considerable sum is given to the boys' and girls' schools at Sehore. In Public Works the State is not backward. Many of you have, I think, come to Bhopal by railway from Itarsi, crossing the river Nerbudda. A large portion of the money required for railway and bridge was contributed by her Highness, and I believe that she is quite ready to spend money in opening up her territory and providing means of communication. I must not forget to mention also the Bhopal waterworks, which have been constructed by Mr. Cooke, the State Engineer. Large sums have been expended by the State on these waterworks, which provide a water supply for the people from the beautiful lakes. In the matter of the Imperial Service Corps, her Highness has been most ready to offer every assistance to the Government of India, and the Bhopal regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry will, I have no doubt, be one of the best of the Imperial Service regiments. That her Highness may live long to carry on her successful administration is my sincere wish, in which, I am sure, you all join, and for myself and all her guests I offer hearty congratulations on the honour which his Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon her, an event which we have been invited here to commemorate. I propose the health of her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, wishing her a long and happy life and all success and honour in the government of her State.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

Moulmein route right.

Cable Aden Zanzibar interrupted.

Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

Owing to interruption of cables Aden, Zanzibar, and St. Thome Loanda the whole of South Africa is cut off. Steamer leaves Aden for Zanzibar on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail close at Aden on Thursday the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..				
Teheran	20	1	47 p.m.	..	19
Suez	20	2	20 p.m.	..	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 20th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	34	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	42	..	1
" Madras	..	32	..	1

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"WILL the coming woman lose her hair?" This is not one of those ingenious "posers" which the penny weeklies put to themselves, but a serious question, propounded in an American scientific monthly, and gravely answered by a scientific lady, Miss E. F. Andrews, who, while admitting that "man" is evidently evolving into a bald-headed animal, is of opinion that "woman," on the contrary, and perhaps, by a law of compensation, is destined to develop in the other direction, and produce her "crowning glory" in still greater abundance and beauty, always supposing, however, that the æsthetic instincts of man as regards the fair sex do not undergo a radical change, and lead him to prefer bald-headed women. Miss Andrews bases her opinion on her own observation of the comparative rarity of baldness among women.

"I have never," she writes, "seen a case of complete baldness among women of any age; partial baldness is rare, even among sexagenarians, while the large proportion of luxuriant suits of hair" (not wigs, of course) "to be found among young women and girls would seem to indicate pretty clearly that if baldness be a characteristic of the coming man, it will be one of those sexually limited variations, like hairy chins and guttural voices, that will not apply to the other sex. . . And yet most of the causes commonly assigned as conducive to this defect are as active among women as among men. They torture their hair with curling-irons and papers, and hairpins to a degree that no man would tolerate for an instant; they deaden and discolour it with all kinds of injurious washes; they rear upon the top of their head structures as heating and uncomfortable as a stovepipe hat or hang upon the back of them appendages of such size and weight as to strain every hair at the root and produce continuous headaches; and while their head-gear may not be of quite so preposterous a shape as man's, they wear it much more constantly, since they sit with their heads covered in all public places, while he as a rule wears his hat only out of doors. Then, too, women, as general thing, enjoy much less vigorous health than men, eat less nourishing food—pickles and candy often constituting a large portion of their diet, are more frequently sufferers from headaches, deficient circulation, general debility, and Heaven only knows what not; and yet, with all this, the sorriest specimens of the sex, physically often luxuriate in the most abundant suits of hair." The cause of the anomaly is, according to Miss Andrews, "sexual selection—the fact that woman will marry any man for a "home" and to escape the reproach of being an "old maid," whether he is bald or not. Whereas men dislike bald women, some American women even like a bald head in a man, because it looks intellectual.

Miss Andrews has, however, resorted to the method of circulating blanks to be filled up by recipients, and from the returns she finds that of 1,196 males between the age of 10 and 20 eight-tenths per cent. showed signs of baldness, whereas of 1,374 females of like age, only seven-hundredths per cent. gave symptoms of it. The proportion of baldness was in fact as 80 in the case of males to seven in the case of females. While allowing that man has the privilege of "selecting" his mate, and will probably retain it, the authoress concludes in these hopeful words: "There are compensations in all things; and while the individual woman may sometimes murmur at the hard law of dependence which forces her too often to find in some measly little specimen of masculine humanity her only refuge from starvation, the sex in general has to thank the fastidiousness which their superior position cultivates in men for its exemption from a defect as destructive of beauty as of comfort. The time is, perhaps, not very far distant when, in the course of human evolution, a man with hair on his head will be as great an anomaly as a bearded woman, but as long as men love beauty and are won by personal charms so long will women continue to rejoice in those abundant tresses of brown and gold that are one of the chief ornaments of their sex."

Professor Rudolph Virchow, the well-known biologist, is one of those who receive with caution the proofs of a low order of man uniting him to the apes, and in a recent speech has pointed out that all the low-type skulls yet found resemble those of modern and even civilised races. We are still seeking in vain for the "missing link." He admits that the human body is an animal organisation governed by the same laws as the bodies of animals but recognises a definite barrier separating man from the animal, namely, heredity, which transmits to children the faculties of their parents. All men having a simian appearance are simply pathological variants. The Eskimo and Tierra del Fuegan heads, formerly regarded as low, are now known to belong to perfected types. The Andaman skulls, and those of the Veddahs of Ceylon, were once thought to be low, but although they are small they are of good shape. A single race, the Orang-Simaings and Orang-Cekai of Malacca, still remains unstudied. Mikluklo Maklai, the Russian traveller, has reported that they are small and have curly hair, and an expedition has been sent to investigate their anthropology. Professor Virchow has received a skull and a few locks of hair from the party and, as far as he has examined them, he regards the stock as that of a black race with curly hair. The head is broad and of moderate capacity, but does not present the segment sign of bestial development. According to Professor Virchow, there is no proanthropos or manmonkey. The missing link remains a phantom of the mind.

In the "Irish Naturalist" Mr. Colgan has drawn attention to the fact that opinion is divided in Ireland as to the real shamrock. Some, perhaps, will see in this a proof that a nation which is not of one mind on the subject of its own emblem is incapable of self-government; but after all the matter is one of detail. Thirteen specimens of the "genuine" plant were selected in eleven countries by correspondents of Mr. Colgan, and of these eight turned out to be the 'Trifolium minus' of Smith, and the remaining five the 'T. repens' of Linnæus. While Cork, Derry, Wicklow, Queen's County, Clare, and Wexford had chosen the 'T. minus' for the true shamrock, Mayo, Antrim, and Roscommon had declared for the 'T. repens,' while Armagh and Carlow were at variance on the subject. In North Down the 'T. minus' is considered the real shamrock; but one in flower is rejected as an imposter. Perhaps a Royal Commission will hereafter be appointed by the new Irish Parliament to investigate the matter and determine the national totem once for all.

The dwarf race of Morocco appears to be identical with one still surviving in parts of Spain, especially the province of Gerona, an account of which was given in "Kosmos" for 1887. These people range from 3ft. 7in. to 3ft. 9in. high, and have Mongolian eyes, yellow, broad, square faces, and dark red hair of a woolly texture. Specimens are occasionally to be seen in the market place of Salamanca. In the Valley of Ribas and the Colde Tosas, within half-a-day's journey of Toulouse, there are some pigmies who may be of the same origin; and Mr. R. G. Haliburton, of 28, Pallmall, an authority on African pigmies, would be glad to obtain particulars of them from my tourist visitor.

No good means of registering the motions of ships in riding on the waves has yet been devised, though such an appliance would be useful. For example, it would help shipbuilders to discover the best way of making steady vessels, such as would diminish the risk of sea-sickness. The peculiar curve of the ship's motion on the waves would become the best recommendation of the craft for a sea voyage, which could be given next to the report of the surveyor. Probably a seismograph, such as they use in Japan for recording the motions of a particle of the earth during an earthquake, might serve the purpose if it were tried and properly adapted. The germ of another apparatus is perhaps to be found in a photograph recently obtained by Mr. Chautard, of Iquique, Chili, during a trip on board the Ville de Paris. An eclipse of the moon took place, and he photographed it from the deck of the vessel. Of course the camera partook of the ship's indescribable motions, and the photograph when developed represented a curiously tangled line of light on the plate. It reminded us very forcibly of a seismogram exhibited at a recent soiree of the Royal Society. Perhaps the photograph of a star of low altitude, with the horizon for a datum line, would give a diagram of a ship's movements on the water.

Bacon's "New Atlantis" contains some predictions of the conquests of science almost as remarkable as those of Cyrano de Bergerac, who, it may be remembered, foretold the phonograph or talking book in the seventeeth century. If Bacon's artificial caves for the cure of certain diseases have not yet been made, natural caves have been put to this use. His high tower for "the view of divers meteors" is parallelled by the Eiffel Tower and mountain observatories. The "violent streams and cataracts which serve for many motions," remind us of the utilisation of Niagara. His plan of producing new kinds of animals by experiment, "and them not barren," is in course of fulfilment. His "instruments which generate heat only by motion" is a shrewd prevision of the dynamo. His means of conveying sound "in strange lines" naturally suggests the telephone. "We imitate, also, flights of birds; we have some degrees of flying in the air; we have ships and boats for going under water and brooking of seas; also swimming girdles and supporters." This prophetic sentence was written in 1624, about two years before the author's death.

The Americans are now beating us in the matter of railway speed. The Vauclain four-cylinder compound locomotive of the Central Railroad of New Jersey recently accomplished a mile in 37 seconds, and two miles in 75 seconds, while drawing a regular train of four cars on a descending grade of 32 ft. to the mile. This corresponds to a speed of about 97 miles an hour. Five miles were also run on the same trip in minutes 25 seconds—that is to say, at a speed of 88 miles an hour. The grade was partly level, descending at 11 and 37 feet per mile. The has four 78-inch driving wheels, and weighs s, with 44½ tons on the driving wheels.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Captain Hooper, sailed yesterday for Bushire.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s.s. Calder, 400 tons, Captain T. W. Lockyer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE s.s. St Giles, 2,201 tons, Captain J. Mundle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th January), with a cargo of 4,300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s.s. Arroyo, 2,307 tons, Captain R. Samuel, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from London (14th January) via Karachi, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Banda, 2,095 tons, Captain T Schudt, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Hamburg and Antwerp, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	R Head	2913	McCalmont	Not fixed	...	J Heyne
B	Banda	2005	Schuldt	Madras	24-2	Mackintosh
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Not fixed	...	B&PSNCo
D&E	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	England	15-3	G & Co
F	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	22-2	H Cassum
G	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	27-2	A Munjee
H	Monica	1788	Briggs	Dunkirk	..	K Nixon
K	Slingsby	2091	Robinson	Hull	22-2	F M & Co
L	Ponani	542	Adam	Bhownaggar	22-2	Shprd&Co
M	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe	...	VEbm&Co
N	Safari	1432	Asthausen	Zanzibar	21-2	F Heyer
O	Aldgate	2208	Cheshire	Antwerp	26-2	K Nixon
30 ton crane	Kilwa		..	..	...	

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

SS	Satranji	519	Ahmed	C Mandvie	21-2	Shprd&Co
„	Sabarmati	523	Keyser	Bhownaggar	20-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Victoria	2989	Adamson	London	25-2	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	25-2	W&AGrhm
3	Kt Companion	2543	Durant	Antwerp	..	K Nixon
4	Malwa	1694	Preston	China	22-2	P & O Co
5	Bombay	2047	Blackburn	Shanghai	21-2	P & O Co
6	M Tereza	1922	Deperis	China	22-2	A L S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2354	Egger	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8	Orian	1720	Walleshing	Trieste	22-2	A L S NCo
9	Lycia	2116	McNay	Dunkirk	21-2	K N & Co
9	Niobe	855	Androvich	Calcutta	21-2	A L S NCo
10	Ancona	1888	Mody	Dischg not fixed		P & O Co
11	Hebe	318	Halen	Not fixed	20-2	H S Sidick
12	Methley Hall	251	Buck	Not fixed	..	E Bates&Co
13	N Hall	2139	Hood	Liverpool	..	E Bates &Co
15	Amana	2018	K lgari	Marseilles	25-2	K N & Co
16	Gwalior	1618	Speck	China	..	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	St. Giles (s) Indra (s)	Mundle	Cardiff, Jan 20. Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	R.I.M.S. Lawrence Calder (s)	Hooper Lockyer	Bushire. Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, for London, &c.
„ Sydney Thomas, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Naderi, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Banda, for Madras and Calcutta.
„ Ramore Head, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hull.
„ Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
8	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
11	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bo'bay via C. Coast.
13	Jessie s	Nielsen	Middlesbro'
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
	Ruysdael s	Mullan	Batoum.
	Arroyo s	Samuel	London.
14	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bo'bay via C. Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
7	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
9	Assyria s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
11	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bo'bay via C. Coast.
13	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
14	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Bentala, Filmer, The Captain, (not known).
„ Jessie, Nielsen, The Captain, (not known).
„ Ruysdael, Mullan, Volkart Brothers, (not known).
„ Arroyo, Samuel, D. Graham & Co., for Bombay.
„ Pachumba, Russell, M, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
„ Pemba, Rothwell, M, Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
14	Lady Armstrong s	Abbott	Cardiff, Dec 20.
15	Clan Buchanan s	McPherson	Liverpool, Jan 1.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapore, Feb 2.
	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Feb 7.
	Nizam s	Leftwich	Bombay, Feb 2.
16	Bhundara s	Icely	Bombay, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.—Steamers Cyrus and Megna; ships Fazel Curreem and Buteshire.
Feb. 15.—Steamer Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Nurani s	....	Bombay.
16	Chindwara s	....	Calcutta.
	Malda s	....	Calcutta.
	Putiala s	....	Negapatam.
18	Loch Marie s	......	Shields.
	Camorta s	......	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
15	Sirdhana s	......	Rangoon.
	Nurani s	......	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVLS.				DEPRTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
February					
7	Massilia	Fraser	London	7	Sydney.
	Sheik-Berkhud	Baker	Somali Coast.	10	Somali Coast.
	Naderi	McAllister	Jeddah		Bombay
8	Red Breast H M's	Stewart	Somali Coast.		
	Clyde	Parfitt	London	8	Calcutta.
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.	10	Somali Coast.
	Africa	herardo	Mussowa	9	Mussowa.
	Ballaarat	Angus	Sydney	10	London.
	Mayo H M's I M	De Berry	Zeillah		
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
10	Somali	Salem bin Ali	Bombay		
	Sindh	Chabond	Zanzibar	10	Marseilles.
11	Habsburg	Heintze	Bremen	11	Australia.
	Europa	Borchers	Calcutta		Hamburg.
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali Coast.		
	Juba	Agnew	Zanzibar	12	Bombay.
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
12	Melbourne	Schmidt	China	12	Marseilles.
	Oceanic	Ellison	Cardiff		

Aden, 12th February, 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—1000½ cwts myrabollams, Arjun Khimji; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 82 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, K Khushal; 34 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, 1,137 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 4 hogsheads condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 16 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—5 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 1,001 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts castorseed R K derbhoy; 12,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 260 cwts gum, S Runchordas; 39 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 65 cwts oilbanum, T Jamnadas; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Heerji Govindjee.

FOR HULL.

Slingsby s—3002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,080 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—739 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros,
Bendi s—4,016 cwts linseed, 45,000 cwts wheat, and 36,240 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Hispania s—9 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 8,380 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—333 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orion s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Sidney Thomas s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall s—1,783½ cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 400 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon, and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pembridge s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—4,000 cwts linseed, A Allymahomed and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 6,000 cwts linsed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, David Sassoon and Co.
Aldgate s—3,999 cwts castorseed, and 7,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—2,001 cwts groundnuts Owen and Okell; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers: 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—7½ cwts horns, C Ebram and Co; 30 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 10 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 cwts onions, Ramji Megjee; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Bombay s—75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, The P and O Co; 25 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Maria Teresa s—112½ cwts ooplete, Quan Lun Evoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—15 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 26 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bombay s—25 bales twist, The Khatau Makanjee S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa—s 50 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH FEBRUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—456 cwts cotton unpressed, 193 cwts wool unpressed, 631 cwts rapeseed, &c, 38 cwts linseed and 210 corges skins.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—477 cwts cotton unpressed, 100 cwts wool unpressed, 2 cwts barley, and 868 cwts corges skins.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—50 bales cotton, 480 cwts cotton unpressed, 483 cwts rapeseed, 73 cwts jowaree and 912 corges skins.
La Seyne s. (Bombay)—1,471 cwts cotton unpressed.
Pemba s. (Bombay) 809 cwts cotton unpressed.
Clio s. (Bombay)—350 cwts cotton unpressed, 544 cwts rapeseed, 250 corges hides, 10,000 cwts bones, and 2,880 cwts lbs tea.
Drachenfels s, Hamburg)—969 bales cotton, 6 148 cwts gingelly seed, 60 corges hide.
Country Craft s, (Bombay)—3,093 cwts cotton unpressed, 24 cwts wool, unpressed, 632 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3 cwts rice, and 44 cwts muller.

IMPORTS.

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—100 pieces grey goods (foreign)
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—750 pieces white [goods, (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—3,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—13,576 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,535 pieces white goods, (foreign), 20,952 pieces prints (foreign), 1603 tons coal, and 197 coke.
Drachenfels,—Hamburg and Antwerp)—75 cwts iron bar, &c, and 3,573 cwt still.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—11,027 pieces grey goods, 11,300 pieces white goods, 2,917 pieces prints (foreign), 3700 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 13,352 pieces grey goods (Indian) 240pieces prints Indian, 154 30 lbs grey yarns, 700 lbs dyed yarns, (Indian), 89 cwts copper and 16 cwts yellow metal.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—1,703 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4026 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,580 pieces prints (foreign) 1200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns (foreign), 7,305 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 1,400 lbs grey yarns, 124 copper and 3 cwts yellow metal,
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—100 pieces prints (foreign), 1920 pieces grey goods, 26 cwts iron bar, &c, and 80 tons coal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Ricketts, Surgn-Capt, 17th Bo Infy, from furlough, from England.

FEBRUARY 19.

Glaibett, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Australia.
Butter, Lt, Bengal, Royal Fuslrs, from leave, from England.
Spencer, Surgn Lt-Col, Ms, medical staff, on duty, from England.
Hall, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from England.

FEBRUARY 20.

Anderson, Lt, Bo Comt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Cureton, Lt, Bengal, K O S Borderers, on leave, from Meanmeer.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Lloyd, Lt, 2nd Bo Infy, to join, to Karachi.
Osborn, Lt-Col, Bo. R E, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hall, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

FEBRUARY 20.

Williamson, Capt, Bengal, Comt and Trans Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Leckie, Lt-Col, 19th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Mhow,
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Williams, Lt-Col, Ms, Suffolk Regt, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st February.

1. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters to-day, to-morrow and Friday, at 6-30 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on the same days, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st February.

1. The Class of Instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

2. Matches of the above association will be fired for on the Coorla Ranges from 22nd to the 28th instant, both days inclusive. The prospectus may be obtained and entries made by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-Quarters.

3. On and after this date all morning Regimental Parades will be discontinued until Wednesday, the 1st Proximo.

4. Extract from General Orders:—No. 76.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Second Lieutenant Robert George Snell to be Lieutenant, vice F. A. Rowland, resigned.

5. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. L. J. Pereeia, "E" Company, from 19th February to 19th March 1893.

6. Extract from Government Resolution:—No. 349—Lieut. W. Jefferies is granted an extension of leave for six (6) months, viz., from 6th February to 6th August 1893.

7. Members who have not yet received their arms and accoutrements are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The new pattern shoulder chains can be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Gosling at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Lieut J G Crosthwaite, I S C, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieut-Govr of the N-W P and Oudh, from 22nd Jan 1893.

Mr B Lindsay, Asst Commr, from Naini Tal to Rai Bareilly.

Mr J H Cox, Asst Magte and Collr, from Bareilly to Saharanpur.

Mr Thomas Robert Redfern, C S, to be Lieut in the Rohilkand Volunteer Reserve Company, vice Macpherson, promoted.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harrison Faulkner Blair to be Honorary Capt and Paymaster, vice Straight, resigned, Allahabad Light Horse.

The Rev Robert Mansel Kirwan to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Scobell, resigned.

Lieut James Macpherson to be Capt in the Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company, vice Connell, deceased.

(The Punjab Gazette.)

Capt C G Parsons, Assist Commr, Umballa, is placed on special duty with H H the Maharaja of Patiala.

Hafiz Anwar Ali, Extra Assist Commr, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Pandit Shankar Das, Extra Assist Commr, Peshawur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr W C Renouf, Assist Commr, is placed in charge of the Attock Sub-Divn of the Rawalpindi District.

Mr P D Agnew, Assist Commr, attached to the Peshawur Settlement, is transferred to Karnal and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr.

Mr T Troward, Divisional Judge, is posted to Amritsar, relieving Mr F C Channing, Divisional Judge, proceeding on leave.

Mr C H Atkins, Assist Commr, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Lahore Dist.

Mr R P Warburton, Offng Extra Assist Commr, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hissar.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Lieut P S M Burlton, Assist Commr, Simla, to be a Justice of the Peace, within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr F M Levi, Temporary Engineer, attached to the 3rd Divin, Bari Doab Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Division to which he is at present attached.

Surgn-Major W Coates, M D, I M S, resigns his Commission as Hony Surgn of the 2nd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps.

His Honour the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment of the General Branch of the Public Works Depnt, Punjab:—Mr A C L Learmonth, from Exve Engr, 3rd Grade to Ex Engr, 2nd grade,; and Mr R B Yates, from Ex Engr, 4th grade to E Engr, 3rd grade.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr F R S Collier, Magte and Collr, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Magtes and Collrs.

Mr E B Harris, Offg Magte and Collr of Ranpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of Magtes and Collrs.

Mr W B Martin, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Begusarai, Monghyer, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Mr H Wheeler, Asst Magte and Collr, Monghyr, is appointed to have charge of the Begusarai sub-division of that district.

Mr C E Buckland, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Satistical Depts, is allowed furlough for 9 months.

Mr. G G Dey, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr J G Charles, retired.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, is appointed to be a Dist and Sess Judge of the 2nd grade, vice Mr G G Dey.

Mr A V Knyvett, Persnl Asst to the Insptr-Genl of Police, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Mr E M Showers, Asst Insptr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, Sealdah, is appointed to act as Persnl Asst to the Insptr-Genl of Police, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A V Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr. H E C Paget, Dist Supdt of Police, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Asst Insptr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E M Showers, or until further orders.

Mr. P. A Sandllands, Dist Supdt of Police, Singhbhum, is appointed to act Dist Supdt of Police, Sonthal Parganas, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr, H E C Paget, or until further orders.

Mr. S N Walker, Asst Supdt of Police, Gaya, is appointed to have charge of the District Police of Singhbhum.

The Rev H. T. Otley, Chaplain, St James's Church, Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six monhts.

Mr. W M Green Depy Consvr of Forests and Persnl Asst to the Consvr of Forests, Bengal, is granted furlough for 7 months.

Surg-Maj J. French Mullen, Civil Surg of Rajshaii, is allowed forlough for 1 year and 15 days.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·101	W S W	2	67·1	48·1	63	..	2·23	+0·14
Agra	30·121	N W	4	71·4	45·1	59	..	1·71	+0·91
Cawnpore	30·093	W S W	5	72·0	45·0	71	...	3·03	..
Allahabad	30·072	W N W	2	76·0	46·9	61	...	2·00	+0·43
Jhansi	30·105	N W	1	75·4	49·2	53	...	1·15	+0·26
Jacobabad	30·066	Calm	4	73·4	40·6	66	..	3·34	+0·89
Karachi	30·066	N N E	10	76·8	52·0	82	...	2·93	+2·12
Jeypore	30·138	Calm	4	71·5	43·2	67	...	1·40	+0·62
Ajmere	30·149	Calm	3	69·9	41·9	71	...	1·82	+1·26
Deesa	30·093	N N E	..	80·6	47·0	37	...	0·19	—0·16
Ahmedabad	30·052	E N E	2	81·1	56·2	36	...	...	..
Rajkot	30·082	S E	8	79·9	49·0	80	..	0·23	—0·27
Veraval	30·060	N N E	10	80·5	55·8	69	..	0·41	...
Neemuch	30·110	N E	5	71·7	45·9	36	..	1·67	+1·12
Indore	30·123	N N E	4	75·5	46·1	42	..	1·14	+0·25
Saugor	30·103	N E	2	76·4	46·9	53	...	2·66	+0·33
Jubbulpore	30·100	N E	3	77·4	50·4	56	..	2·76	+0·81
Hoshangabad	30·113	Calm	2	79·8	51·3	56	..	1·55	+0·02
Khandwa	30·095	N N W	4	81·2	48·0	...	..	2·57	+1·35
Raipur	30·073	N N E	6	88·8	53·3	61	...	1·52	+0·14
Nagpur	30·072	E N E	6	88·8	57·3	51	...	3·62	+1·67
Amraoti	30·062	E N E	7	86·1	57·8	37	...	3·15	+1·16
Akola	30·053	S S E	6	90·5	56·0	44	...	2·49	+4·01
Surat	30·047	N W	F	81·5	52·6	55	...	..	—0·25
Malegaon	30·014	W N W	9	84·9	49·5	49	...	0·32	—1·21
Bombay	30·027	N N E	16	80·0	63·7	64	..	0·67	—0·20
Poona	30·084	Calm	8	89·5	52·4	36	..	0·34	—1·32
Sholapur	30·057	Calm	4	93·2	60·1	36	..	0·75	—1·05
Ratnagiri	33·014	N	7	80·4	61·9	57	...	0·75	—0·19
Belgaum	29·992	N E	1	90·3	58·9	25	...	0·30	—1·70
Goa	29·999	N E	13	83·1	63·3	71	...	2·44	..
Karwar	29·993	N E	3	81·2	64·5	81	..	1·43	—1·72
Mangalore	29·999	E	2	86·3	71·4	38	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·996	E S E	9	87·3	74·6	81	...	3·63	—3·86
Cochin	29·999	N E	M	87·3	75·6	83	0·07	8·48	—1·76
Bangalore	30·030	S S W	2	89·2	64·8	66	..	0·65	—3·96
Secunderabad	30·061	N E	6	95·7	64·5	62	..	2·57	+0·48
Masuliptm.	29·992	S S E	9	89·0	73·6	87	...	1·02	—7·54
Bellary	30·002	W N W	1	97·9	71·0	68	...	0·25	—2·21
Cuddapah	29·979	E	..	92·0	73·7	60	...	2·26	—4·67
Madras	30·014	W S W	16	84·2	75·7	80	..	6·92	—17·74
Coimbatore	30·027	E	3	91·3	70·8	84	..	1·22	—4·70
Trichinopoly	30·028	Calm	2	94·0	71·4	78	...	1·87	—9·36
Negapatam	29·996	W N W	9	86·9	73·7	82	..	11·75	—21·17
Colombo	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours have been generally small and irregular in all districts except Berar, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and at Malegaon, Indore, Madras and Masulipatam, where a brisk to rapid rise has taken place. Readings are relatively high over Rajputana and low at Masulipatam and along the coast from Goa southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to strong at Bombay, Goa, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Amraoti. The day and night temperature is below the normal in almost all districts except at most stations in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, where it is more or less in excess of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Bellary and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Rain in light showers has fallen at Cochin. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is squally, rainy and unsettled; and it is very probable that the weather in Sind will become more or less cloudy. Elsewhere the weather is fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 20.

Monday's observations show a general barometric rise throughout India, and a brisk to rapid fall over Baluchistan. The pressure is highest in the North-West of India and lowest at the Bay. The wind is little changed, and except around the head of the Bay and in Madras the directions are fairly normal. The force is fresh in several stations. The temperature has fallen in Bengal, central parts of the country, and west of the Peninsula, but risen elsewhere. The mean ranges from 86° at Cuddapah to 51° at Rawalpindi. The temperature is excessive in Madras and Burma; and deficient in other provinces. During the day the temperatures are very low in Northern and Central India, and high in Madras and Burma. The maxima range from 98° at Bellary to 62° at Dehra Dun. The rain is general in Lower Bengal. Snow and hail is general in the North-West of the Himalayas. Mussoorie, Burdwan, Calcutta, and Barisal have received over one inch. A fresh and unsettled period is probably advancing over Northern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fab	29·939
Temperature of the Air	72·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62·1
Dew Point	55·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·567
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	80·2
Minimum do. d (read at 8 a.m.)	64·2
General Directions of Wind*	N NNW, NW, NNW N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	340

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Short Causes.

633-91—Muljee, B B—Ladhibai vs Badroodin valad Sarfoodin Soose and others—K J Mantri.
335-92—Mirza H K—Thakoredas Lilaram and others vs Jethanand Parmanandani, and others—Bhaishunker and K.
648—92—Bicknell, M and M—Chaturbhuj Govindjee and others vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee.
656-92—In person—Saba Vira and others vs Bickoobai and others.
662-92—Wadia and G—Valchand Ramchand and others vs Bhojelal Revashunker and others.
21-93—Wadia and G—Manchoobhai Balgowandass vs Sebastian B de Abreo and others—Turner and H.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindjee and others—Bicknell M and M.
34-93—Framjee and M—Chandulal Khoosaljee vs Purshotum Nagindas and others—Wadia and G.
35-93—Shamrao P—Shamrao Pandurang vs Domingos Estevao Henriques.
37-93—In person—Khooba Kulla and another vs Mahnajee Niloojee and another.
183-92—Chitnis, M and M—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Mayaram Bhanjee and others—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

624-92—In person (a pauper)—Rozai Manoel de Souza vs Ragunath Babajee and others—In person.
639-92—M N Saklatwalla—Kukabhoy Mahomedaliy vs Lalboo—Payne, G and S.
545-92—In person (a pauper)—Bhimjee Raghowjee vs Chagan Moolchand and others.
637-92—Bicknell, M and M—Shamjee Govindjee and others vs. Solomon David Sassoon and others—Brown and M.
653-92—Shamrao P—Migbai and another vs Gowribai and others—J C Cama.
655-92—Tyabjee and D—Aimai and another vs Bajonjee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee and others—In person.
660-92—Chalk, W and S—Frank Chalk and another vs Ratanbai and another—M N Saklatwalla.
664-62—Nanu and H—Maneckbai vs Burjorjee Ardesir Bajiwalla and another—Ardesir, H and D.
666-92—Little, S N and B—Kaderbhai Hassambhoy and others vs Goolam Hoosin Ebrahimjee—Payne, G and S.
667-92—Shamrao P—Bapujee Nusserwanjee Bachagandy and another vs Dinbai and others Balkrishna and P and K D Shroff.
669-92—Payne, G and S—Ludha Cullianjee vs The United Merchant Co, Ld—Edgelow and G and B M and M.
671-92—Little, S N and B—Sorabji Cowasjee Laha vs Bomonjee Cursetjee Panthakay—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

96-91—Little, S, N and, B—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

626-92—Roughton and B—E S Maidment vs W R Maidment—Brown and M.—Part heard.
Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
139-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.
93-93—Shamrao and P—Kessowji Mohunji and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Mulji and R.
445-92—Mulji and B—Dwarkadas Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao and P.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SMOKE
OGDENS
FRUIT
AND
HONEY
TOBACCO
C. COX & Co
CALCUTTA
WHOLESALE AGENTS

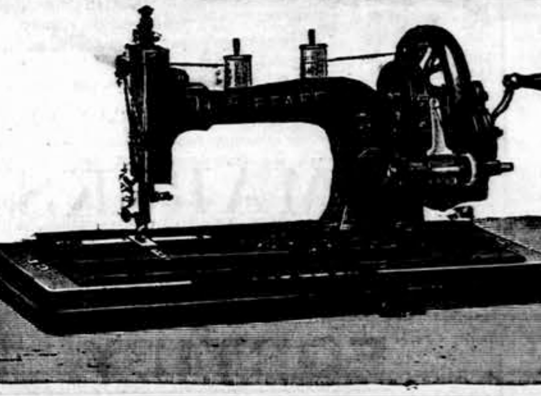
Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damodar Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, Hajee Moosa Hoosein, Dinshaw Merwan and C. Misquita and detail at all the Stores.

Horlick's
Malted
Milk.

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.



PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
USE MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.
TRADE MARK.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

J. HERRING & SONS
TRADE MARK
WARRANTED CAST STEEL
SHEFFIELD

J. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

CADBURY'S
COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike, in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and, Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, MD., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

As the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Ambrosie, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

FUMIGATEUR PECTORAL CIGARETTES ESPIC

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.

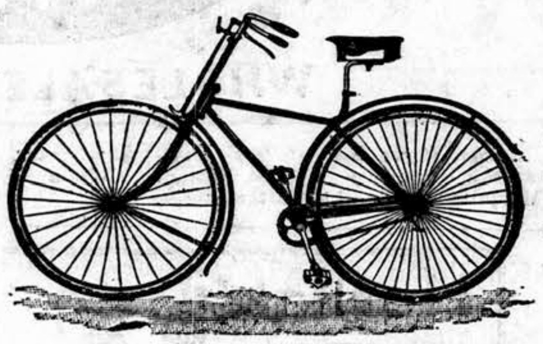
THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



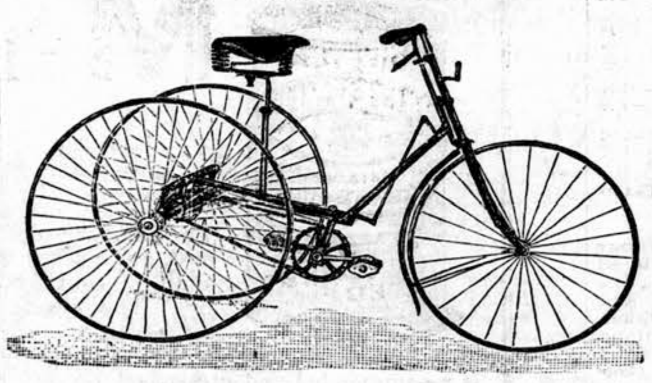
THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube give great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



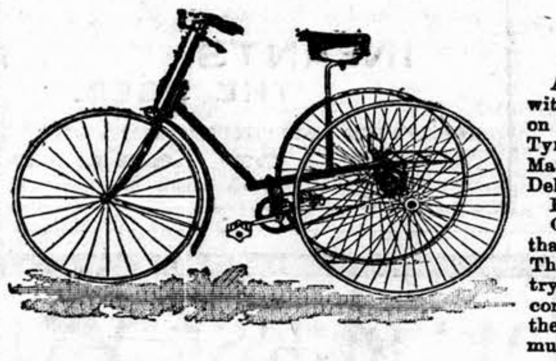
THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.

"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE!

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. —It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH. HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY. Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN. HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY. The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS. Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING. Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

BISCUIT

Manufacturers

FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King o Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and M. H. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

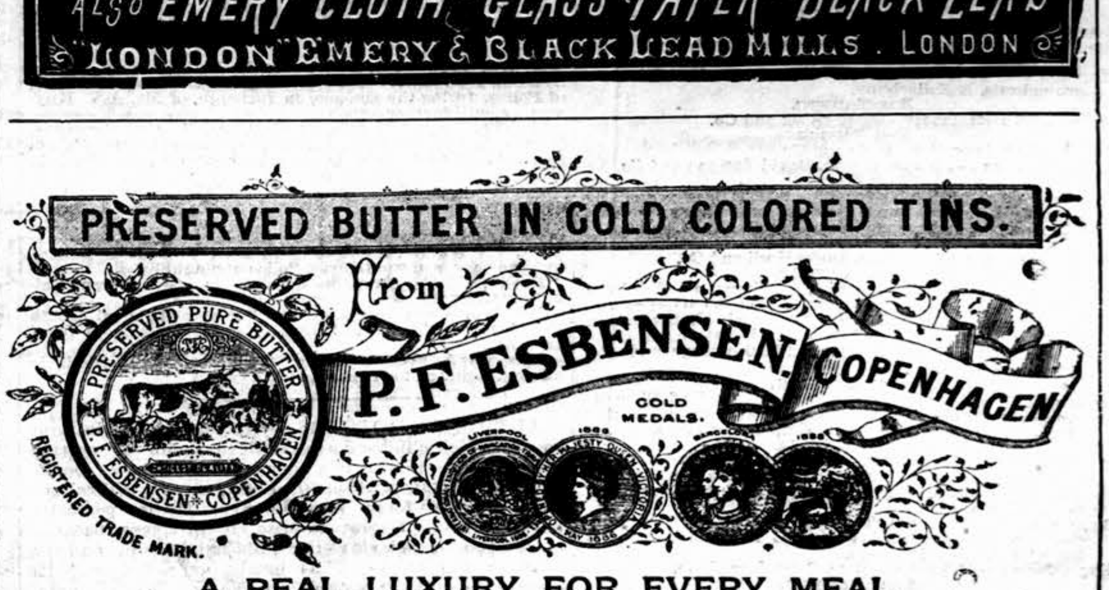
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

- CLEAN - SHARP CUTTING - DURABLE -

for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.

ALSO EMERY CLOTH - GLASS PAPER - BLACK LEAD

"LONDON" EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS. LONDON



PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

From

P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS St-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR

AY, near REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Purveyor to

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,

Hairdresser, &c.,

AT THE

Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : THACKER, SPINK & Co.